**Bombay Gazette,**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,179—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910. | | | | |
| 5th Nov. | DELHI........ | 8090 | ...... | ... |
| 12th " | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MALWA......... | 10883 |
| 19th " | MARMORA ...... | 10509 | ...... | ... |
| 26th " | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MACEDONIA ... | 10512 |
| 3rd Dec. | PERSIA ........ | 7951 | ........ | ... |
| 10th " | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MOLDAVIA ... | 9500 |
| 17th " | ARABIA ........ | 7903 | ........ | ... |
| 24th " | SALSETTE ..... | 6000 | MONGOLIA..... | 9505 |
| 31st " | EGYPT.......... | 7912 | ...... | ... |
| 1911 | | | | |
| 7th Jan. | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MOREA......... | 10890 |
| 14th " | HIMALAYA ..... | 6898 | ...... | ... |
| 21st " | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MOOLTAN .... | 9621 |
| 28th " | CALEDONIA .... | 7558 | ...... | ... |
| 4th Feb. | SALSETTE...... | 6000 | CHINA ........ | 7932 |
| 11th " | DELTA ........ | 8053 | ...... | ... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE ....... | 6000 | MANTUA......... | 10885 |
| 25th " | ARABIA .......... | 7933 | .... | — |
| 4th March | MALWA......... | 10883 | .... | ... |
| 11th " | EGYPT ... ...... | 7912 | .... | ... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MACEDONIA ... | 10512 |
| 22nd " | * ARCADIA...... | 7000 | .... | ... |
| 25th " | PERSIA......... | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 1st April | MARMORA ...... | 10509 | .... | ... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA..... | 7558 | .... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MOLDAVIA...... | 9500 |
| 22nd " | MANTUA......... | 10885 | .... | ... |
| [illegible]th " | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MONGOLIA...... | 9505 |
| [illegible]th May | ARABIA ......... | 7903 | .... | ... |
| 13th " | SALSETTE ...... | 6000 | MOREA........ | 10890 |
| 20th " | EGYPT .......... | 7912 | .... | ... |

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles ........ | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea... | Rs. 525 or Rs. 637 | Rs. 793 or Rs. 940 |

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

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## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
**PASSAGE & SHIPPING.**

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge, |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis, |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA : | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON : | GRINDLAY & Co. |

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### THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of Calcutta ........ | 11000 | ...... | Nov. 5 |
| A. City of Vienna ......... | 6000 | ...... | " 5 |
| A. Trafford Hall .......... | 8000 | ...... | Dec. 6 |
| C. City of Athens ...... | 8100 | ...... | " 15 |
| C. City of Benares......... | 11000 | ...... | " 30 |
| B. City of Agra ............ | 8100 | not fixed. | ... |
| | | | 1911 |
| B. Locksley Hall............ | 5500 | ...... | Jan. 14 |
| B. Newby Hall .......... | 7500 | ...... | ... |
| B. Sutton Hall .......... | 7700 | ...... | Jan. 26 |
| C. City of Glasgow ...... | 9500 | ...... | Feby. 4 |
| A. City of Vienna ........ | 6000 | ...... | March 4 |
| A. Trafford Hall........ | 8000 | March 17 | * " 14 |
| C. City of Athens ....... | 8100 | " 24 | * " 21 |
| C. City of Benares......... | 11000 | ...... | April 8 |
| C. City of Karachi......... | 8400 | April 11 | ... |
| C. City of York ........... | 11000 | " 24 | *April 21 |
| C. City of Glasgow ....... | 9500 | May 12 | * May 9 |
| A. Trafford Hall ............ | 8000 | " 30 | ... |
| C. City of Manchester ... | 8900 | ...... | June 10 |
| C. City of ................... | ... | ...... | July 19 |

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

No Extra Charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kasara ... | 1195 | Thurs. | 3rd Nov. | 9 a.m. | via C. M. |
| Lhasa ... | 2171 | Fri. | 4th Nov. | 6 a.m.* | direct. |
| Linga ... | 2171 | Mon. | 7th Nov. | 11 a.m. | †P D & C M |

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 7th November calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahemerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Muttra," 4644 tons, on or about the 5th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

31st October, 1910.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN ........ | 14,130 | Lafont ...... | 4th Nov. |
| SALAZIE .............. | 4,147 | Riquier .... | 24th Nov. |
| ARMAND BEHIC...... | 6,385 | X ...... | 22nd Dec. |
| AUSTRALIEN ........ | 6,365 | X ...... | 19th Jan 1911. |
| NERA..................... | 5,538 | Casanova ...... | 16th Feb. " |
| YARRA.................. | 4,142 | X ...... | 16th Mar. " |
| DUMBEA ............... | 5,685 | Rebufat ...... | 13th Apl. " |
| POLYNESIEN ........ | 6,363 | X ...... | 11th May " |
| AUSTRALIEN......... | 6,365 | X ...... | 8th June " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|
| Australien ......... | 6,365 | Guionnet... | 4th Nov. 1910. |
| Nera ................ | 5,538 | Casanova... | 2nd Dec. " |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

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### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Koerber ... | 5423 | A. Foresti ........ | 1st November. |
| Bohemia ... | 4281 | G. Gillhuber ...... | 16th " |
| Africa ... | 4719 | E. Seberich........ | 1st December. |
| Graz ... | 3905 | D. Mistrorigo...... | 16th " |
| Koerber ... | 5423 | A. Foresti ........ | 1st Jany. 1911 |
| Bohemia ... | 4281 | G. Gillhuber ...... | 16th " " |
| Africa ... | 4719 | E. Seberich........ | 1st Feby. " |
| Graz ... | 3905 | D. Mistrorigo...... | 16th " " |
| Koerber ... | 5423 | A. Foresti ........ | 1st March " |
| Bohemia ... | 4281 | G. Gillhuber ...... | 16th " " |
| Africa ... | 4719 | E. Seberich........ | 1st April " |
| Graz ... | 3905 | D. Mistrorigo ...... | 16th " " |
| Koerber ... | 5423 | A. Foresti ........ | 1st May " |
| Bohemia ... | 4281 | G. Gillhuber ...... | 16th " " |
| Africa ... | 4719 | E. Seberich ........ | 1st June " |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fr. Ferdinand... | 6046 | B. Cobol...... | 29th January. |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice...... | Rs. 450 & 500 * |
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ........................... | " 675 to 750* |
| Saloon Class to London.................. | " 545 " 635* |
| Saloon Class to London and back...... | " 865 " 1020* |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice .............................. | 350 |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back........................ | 525 |
| Intermediate Class to London ......... | " 445 |
| Intermediate Class to London and back | " 715 |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ...... | Rs. 450 |
| " Class to Trieste or Venice and back ............................ | " 675 |
| Saloon Class to London ................. | " 545 to 585 * |
| " Class to London and back ...... | " 865 to 945 * |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia...... | P. Giurgevich... | 5895... | 24th Nov. 1910. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

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## NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## SHIPPING

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| b Markgraf......... | 3,680 | Ihle............ | 12th Nov. |
| a Praesident ...... | 3,300 | Jacobsen...... | 22nd Nov. |
| a Kanzler ......... | 3,000 | Schuett ...... | 6th Dec. |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will Call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 18th October, 1910.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... | £ 1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL....... | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND.......... | £ 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,
LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

---

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

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### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP ... | " 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND......... | " 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhavnaggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

HARNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Harnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

# LIQUID LIPPS

is the name by which the Popular Pianos manufactured by RICHARD LIPP are known. In both Hemispheres—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the Far East, the

# LIQUID LIPPS

are known and appreciated. The Popularity of these Pianos is evidenced by testimonials from all parts of the globe testifying unanimously to their excellent qualities in detail.

# LIQUID LIPPS

are the Pianos par excellence for India as they are built and warranted to stand the extremes of a tropical climate in that they have complete metal frames cast in one piece and yet maintain all that

## LIQUIDNESS OF TONE

which is the outstanding feature of these celebrated and covetable Pianos combining as they also do the desirable musical quality of

## LIQUID TOUCH

which is capable of the most exquisite expression and further they will stand absolutely in perfect tune to the recognised full musical pitch in any climate. The pitch known as

# PHILHARMONIC

which is higher than the pitch at which most Pianos are tuned in India. The most moderate priced Piano ever offered in India.

SOL AGENT IN INDIA:

**MARCKS & CO., LTD.,**
BOMBAY & POONA.

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# MONGINI BROTHERS,

The Firm for CHOCOLATES.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE NOUGAT,
CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES,
CHOCOLATE IN PACKETS,
CHOCOLATE IN TINS,
CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE.

Mongini's Fresh-made Assorted CHOCOLATE in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. Cartons, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

# MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

*NEW CONFECTIONERY and CHOCOLATE WORKS:—15, 16, 17, TAMARIND LANE.*

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP... | Yen. 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS ... | " 16,600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

---

### THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ............. | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital ........ ........ | " 17,62,500 |
| Reserve Fund .................... | " 4,00,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

## BANKS.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS-OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

---

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

# Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

**Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—**

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine;
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

**Kerosine Oil Brands:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150° | in cases. |
| Chester | 125° | " " |
| Monkey | 125° | " " |
| Elephant in tins and bulk. | | |

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FOR THE HOT SEASON!

## ACHILLE BRIOSCHI & CO.

MILAN-ITALY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

**Diplomas awarded at Principal Exhibitions of the World.**

Brioschi's EFFERVESCENT CITRATE is very light and of exquisite taste.

This Effervescent Citrate prevents gastric acid and nausea, and is highly recommended as a tonic.

Do you want a refreshing beverage during the hot season? Then make use of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Do you wish your children always to be kept in good health? Then use freely BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE.

Never leave your house without putting a tin of BRIOSCHI'S CITRATE in your hand-bag.

It is taken in water, or mixed with syrup, essences, or wines and also with coffee.

Annual consumption 1,500 tons. In Tins at 10 annas. In Bottles at 12 annas.

SOLE AGENTS:

## C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
And can be had everywhere in BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST FOR WINES AND PROVISIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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## EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

**Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.**

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, SIMLA, and POONA.

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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**CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.**

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP, heretofore subsisting between HEINRICH STAUBER, GUILLAUME ADOLPHE PRIER DE SAONE, OSBORNE MARSHALL, CHARLES HERBERT ROBERTS and HUBERT WENGLE, carrying on business under the style or firm of PRIER DE SAONE & Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as from the 31st day of October, 1910, so far as concerns the said Osborne Marshall who retires from the said firm and the said Heinrich Stauber, Guillaume Adolphe Prier de Saone, Charles Herbert Roberts and Hubert Wengle, will, as from the date hereof, CONTINUE TO CARRY ON the said business in partnership, under the style or firm of PRIER DE SAONE & Co.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1910.

Sd. H. STAUBER,
Sd. G. A. PRIER DE SAONE,
Sd. OSBORNE MARSHALL,
Sd. C. H. ROBERTS,
Sd. H. WENGLE.

MR. GEORGE HARRY BARRELL, having left OUR SERVICE, the Power of Attorney granted by us in his favour has been CANCELLED.

PRIER de SAONE & Co.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between HEINRICH STAUBER, GUILLAUME ADOLPHE PRIER DE SAONE, OSBORNE MARSHALL, CHARLES HERBERT ROBERTS and HUBERT WENGLE carrying on business under the style or firm of DRENNAN and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as from the 31st day of October, 1910, and the said OSBORNE MARSHALL, will as from the date hereof CONTINUE TO CARRY ON the said business under the style or firm of DRENNAN AND CO.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1910.

Sd. OSBORNE MARSHALL,
Sd. H. STAUBER,
Sd. G. A. PRIER DE SAONE,
Sd. C. H. ROBERTS,
Sd. H. WENGLE.

MR. GEORGE HARRY BARRELL, having left our SERVICE, the Power of Attorney granted by us in his favour has been CANCELLED.

DRENNAN & Co.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1910.

### KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 20 LAKHS
1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite Tenders for their DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 20 LAKHS, to be expended on improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government, and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.

Debentures will :—

I be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ;

II bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay ;

III be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi.

IV be consolidated at the desire of holders subject to a minimum of Rs. 500 and in multiples of Rs. 500 on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

V be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

1st, 5 per cent. on application.
2nd, balance within 14 days of allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the 1st instalment due on application from date of allotment and on the balance from date of payment.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th of November, 1910, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."

Tenders should be made in the form given below.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, if desired, on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust and forward the Bank's receipt to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

FORM OF TENDER.

I........................................hereby tender for Rs..............................of the Karachi Port Trust 20 lakhs Debenture Loan of 1910 and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....................As.....................for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose ..........................for Rs.................... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the Account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the.........day of.........1910.

I require the amount in ......................Debentures of Rupees..................................each.

...................................Signature.
...................................Address.

Dated.........................1910.

N.B.—TRUST FUNDS.—

In accordance with the power contained in section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1897 or other law for the time being in force until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office,
Karachi, 11th October, 1910.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 824 of 1909.
AUGUSTUS JOSEPH VALLES......Plaintiff
vs.
JOHN ALBERT VALLES and others....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day, of February, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1910, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension land, Tax land or ground or oart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, which land or ground or oart is known as "Namrao," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4319 and 4320 (2) and Street Nos. 679 and 680A, and bearing Collector's Old No. 365, 407, 145, New Nos. 4110, 4184, 3739, Old Survey No. 307 and 356, and New Survey No. 1A 1449, and containing by admeasurement (6066) six thousand sixty-six square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the North and West by a public passage, on the East by the property of Manuel Francis Valles, and on the South by the property of David Muzello.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JUDAH and SOLOMON Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants, abovenamed, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS & COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "UPADA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 2nd November and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st November, 1910.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "CASTALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 31st October, 1910.

### THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Subscribers to the abovenamed Institution, will be held at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1910, at the Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute, Fort, for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive a report of the progress made by the Institution.

2. To confirm the conditions on which Subscriptions for the Institution have been accepted in the past ; and to authorise the Working Committee for the time being to accept contributions in the future on such conditions as they may deem fit in the interests of the Institution.

3. To pass a resolution to the effect that Subscribers to the Hospital fund of Rs. 500 and over, but below Rs. 5,000, should be entitled to elect from amongst themselves members for the General Committee, whose number shall not be more than 50 per cent. of their own number or 50 per cent. of the total number of members of the General Committee, and shall in no case exceed twenty; and

4. Such other business as the Chairman may put before the Meeting.

By Order of the Provisional Committee,
JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
For Self and Co.-Secretary.

Dated 27th October, 1910.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 415 of 1910.

RE PARASRAM LACHIRAM, Hindu, carrying on business as Merchant and Commission Agent, at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort, Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed PARASRAM LACHIRAM, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1910.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

### TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

### WANTED.

BY a first class firm of manufacturing Engineers, a competent SALESMAN, with a connection amongst Cotton Ginning Factories, to introduce Motive Power. Good terms to a suitable man who can estimate for complete plants. Apply No. 1641, are of this Paper.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
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HOTEL WINDSOR,
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

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COMING ! COMING !! !

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS
THE
FAR AND FAMOUS
TRAVELLED
SHOW,
Showed every Country and every Clime.
LOCATION OF THE TENTS :
BEHIND GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.
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Equestrian Director ...............LEN PEDRO.
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THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT ! !
FOR HER SAKE.
A fine Breezy Love Story of a Jack Tar.
FOOLSHEAD.

In one of his screamingly funny episodes as a fisher man.

Many other Novel and Attractive Pictures.

IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN OUR NEW GARDENS

Pay a visit. They are the talk of the City. A charming after-dinner rendezvous.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK
NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.
OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality
and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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|---|---|
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| Reserve Liability of Proprietors .......... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund .......................... | $ 16,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund............................ | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ................................................. | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND.......................................... | £1,600,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........ | £1,200 000 |

HEAD OFFICE

3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta
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Rangoon
Colombo
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely, remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Sample on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.
ENGINE OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.
GINNING OILS.
MOTOR OILS.
MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
*Agents* :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
*Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.*
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH. BUCKS. ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1*s*. 3¾*d*. to 1*s*. 4 23/32*d*.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
*SECOND EDITION.*
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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1909.

## INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID ............................ | £27,750,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......... | £12,500,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE ............... | £ 1,500,000 |

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS 2/9 Per Box
ROWLANDS ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON GARDEN

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth ; to keep them in perfect condition ; arrest decay. All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's
Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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| | Subscription Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 9 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 2 8 | 2 0 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 20 0 | „ 13 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 10 10 | „ 8 8 |
| Monthly ... | „ 3 12 | „ 3 0 |

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ... ... | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line ... ... ... | „ 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... ... | Rs. 6-0 | Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... | „ 3-8 | do. |
| Third Insertion ... ... | „ 3-0 | do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | „ 2-8 | do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... | „ 2-0 | do. |
| Minimum charge ... | „ 6-0 | do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly... ... ... | „ 7 | „ 8 |
| Quarterly ... ... | „ 4 | „ 6 |

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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

### DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinurus......Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill ..............R I M
R I M S Minto...... Lt Comdr G H S Lamuche...R I M
H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick ......R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Ma rsack......R I M S
H T Plassy.........4615 Comdr.......................Not lay

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 31.

Banca ..............3794 Collyer ..........P & O S N & Co
Braziliana............2438 Snowdon ............R A Willis
Feliciana..............2785 Falck...........T Morrison & Co
Himalaya..............3700 Spicer..........P & O S N & Co
Islanda................3361 McClelland ...........M M & Co
Mantua...............5905 Vibert ..........P & O S N & Co
Nerbudda ........... 1961 Maude ...................M M & Co
Nawab ...............2041 Elliot ..........T Morrison & Co
Saifi ...................502 Willoughley ...B & H S N & Co
Waroonga............1609 Chappell ...............M M & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 31.

### PRINCES DOCK.

Vessel Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Clan Lindsay ......2499 Haires......Calicut . 5-11... James Finlay & Co
F Barque Brilliant ...3609 Morrison...12-11...Baltimore
K Cape Breton...2501 Warden..Dunkirk 7-11 K N & Co
L Najmi.........2522 Hallet .. Jeddah...5-11...E & A M Jeewanji
M Alavi............2324 Gray ... ...Jeddah......4 11... B & P S N Co
N Folmina.........2546 Eyken......Hull...3 11...W & A Graham & Co
O Traveller......1930...Pug ...Dunkirk ...........3-11... Killick Nixon & Co
P Hohenfels ......3407 Muller......Hamburg......2 11... W & A Graham & Co

### VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia.........4030 Hamilton ...Liverpool ...13-11 W & A Graham & Co
3 Hillfern ...2776 Williams......Barrow-in-Furness... 1-11...W & A Graham & Co
6 Hakata Maru...3819 Mocker......Kobe......4-11... N Y Kaisha
8 Bodlewell.......2209 Smiles .........N F ..........N F M M & Co
9 Assaye.........4359 Jones ......Shanghai..........8-11 P & O Co
10&11 Delhi...4784 Gordon...London...5-11...P & O Co
14 Kasara......... 505 Elton...Busreh...8-11 M M & Co
15 Muttra.........2985 Seddon ......N F......M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri........ 551 Dawood...N F...N F......Bo S N Co
Saraswati......... 443 Ebrahim...N F...N F...Bo S N Co
Sabarmati ... 524 Samsoodin...N F...N F...Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga ...... 951 Cutbush ..Karachi...31-10...M M & Co

M W D D

Bahadari ......829 Ahmed...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld

## ARRIVALS.

| Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|
| Linga | Cutbush | Karachi, Oct 28 |
| Muttra | Seddon | Calcutta, Oct 19 |
| Kasara | Elton | Busreh, Oct 23 |
| Castalia | Hamilton | Glasgow, O |
| Dumra | Manley | Per |
| Assaye | Jones | |
| | | ...ct 7 |
| | | ...sian Gulf &c |
| | | Shanghai, Oct 11 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| Nerbudda | Chappell | Persian Gulf &c. |
| Naderi | Gore | Jedah |
| Linga | Cutbush | Karachi, &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearance on Monday :—

Steamer Koerber, Foreste for Trieste &c.
" Vindobona, Dunnaker for Trieste &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Waroonga, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf &c.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's Steamer D Balduino, from Genoa left Aden to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th proximo afternoon.

The P. & O. Co's Steamer Devanha, left Hongkong on 29th October at 1 p.m.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this etter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, October 31.

## BULLION.

### GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 touch Chintu | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch | 23 | 15 | 0 |
| National Bank | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Chartered Bank | 23 | 15 | 9 |
| Sovereigns Shield | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. Dragon | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| English Gold | 23 | 15 | 0 |
| Native Bullion | 24 | 9 | 0 |
| Indian Specie Bank | 23 | 15 | 0 |

### SILVER.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117 1-2 Penny | 74 | 14 | 0 |
| 117 Penny Ready | 74 | 13 | 0 |
| Local per tola | 0 | 11 | 6 |

FUTURES.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Settlement | 75 | 1 | 0 |
| Second do | 75 | 0 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 29th October :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 7,111 | cwts |
| Linseed | 1,259 | " |
| Rapeseed | 3,862 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 12,381 | " |
| Poppyseed | 554 | " |
| Groundnuts | 1,425 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,353 | " |
| Rice | 50,552 | " |
| Myrabollams | 681 | " |
| Cottonseed | 4,151 | " |
| Mowraseed | 732 | " |
| Gram | 2,988 | " |
| Joowar | 209 | " |
| Maize | 243 | " |

## COTTON.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 29th October :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 74 | Bales |
| Central India | ... | " |
| Barsi and Nagur | 74 | " |
| Berar | ... | " |
| Central Provinces | ... | " |
| Oomras | 148 | " |
| Dhollera | 126 | " |
| Broach | ... | " |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 664 | " |
| Westerns | ... | " |
| Bengal N. W. P. | 3,161 | " |
| Bengals Rajputana | ... | " |
| Rajputana | ... | " |
| Sind | ... | " |
| Persia | ... | " |
| Egyptian | ... | " |
| Other sorts | ... | " |
| Total | 4,102 | |

LIVERPOOL, Octob

Opening Tone and Pri ... 30.

Opening Tone
Estimated Sal
Total I ...ces.
... Easier.
... 8,000
...ports ... 38,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct.-Nov. | 7·50—11 |
| Nov.-Dec. | 7·45—10 |
| Dec.-Jan. | 7·46—10 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 7·45—10 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 7·45—10 |
| Mar.-Apl. | 7·46—10 |
| Apl.-May | 7·46—10 |
| May-June | 7·46—11 |
| June-July | 7·46—10 |

## FREIGHTS.

| Ports. | This Month Seed. | This Month Cotton. | Next Month Seed. | Next Month Cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antwerp | ...... | ...... | 15 0 | 15 6 |
| Dunkirk | 16 0 | 16 6 | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Havre | ...... | ...... | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Hull | ...... | ...... | 14 6 | 15 6 |
| Liverpool | ...... | ...... | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Marseilles | ...... | ...... | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Genoa | 16 6 | 19 0 | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| London | ...... | ...... | 15 0 | 16 0 |
| Hamburg | 18 6 | 19 6 | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Trieste | ...... | ...... | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Venice | ...... | ...... | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Open Ports, December | 15 6 | | | |
| Jan-May | 15 3 | | | |

## COAL.

| | Ready. Rs. | Forwards. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Heilger's Anthracite Coal | 13-0 | 13-8 |
| Do. Standard | 12-0 | 12-8 |

## METALS.

We quote :—

| | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 | 21<br>28<br>35<br>42<br>56<br>63<br>70<br>77<br>84 | Rs.54 6 |
| Yellow Metal Sheets | 21<br>28<br>35<br>42<br>49<br>56 | " 45 8 |
| Tin Ingots | ... | " 44 0 |
| Spelter S M<br>M M<br>J<br>G | ... | " 20 8 |
| Georgshutte | ... | " 22 8 |
| Copper Ingots K S | ... | " 48 4 |
| Copper Sheetings | lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | 57 0 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings, | lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12 | 46 1-2 to 49 1-2 |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th October, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 7 | 7,930 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 7 | 8,331 |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Share Market opened quiet but steady to-day with business passing on a small scale and not much activity in evidence. The shares are keeping firm with a moderate trade passing. The following transactions were reported :—

Coal Shares—Bhusakajuri, Rs. 15, auction sale; Raneegunge, Rs. 18-10; Union, Rs. 7, auction sale. 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 93-14 for cash and at Rs. 93-15 per one month forward.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ........ £15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 29th October 1910, by Council Bills ...*. £12,578,426
Balance to be remitted from 30th October 1910 to 31st March 1911... £ 2,921,574

* Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

## DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 31.

### FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—300 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts mustarseed Volkart Brothers.

### FOR GENOA.

Cape Breton s—300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

### FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—1 bale cotton Ralli Brothers.
Koerber s—470 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

### FOR FUIME.

Vindobona s—1 bale cotton Ralli Brothers.
Koerber s—2,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

# BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

## BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 13 p.c. | 1580 |
| Bank of India | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 63½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 500 | 13 " | 1530 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 500 | 10 " | 1370 |
| Bank of Burmah | 100 | 100 | | 125 |
| Eastern Bank | ... | ... | ... | 75½ |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | 10 | | 9½ |
| Specie Bank | 100 | 50 | | 56 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. | 100 | 100 | | 270 |
| Punjab National Bank | 100 | 100 | 10 " | 160 |
| People's Bank of India | 50 | 30 | | 33 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Credit Bank of India Ld. | 50 | 10 | Nil | 9½ |
| Chartered Bank | £20 | £20 | 14 p.c. | £58 |
| Mercantile Bank | £25 | £12½ | 6 " | £17 |
| Do. | 25 | 12 | 6 " | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. | $125<br>£25 | $125<br>£25 | £2<br>12 p.c. | |

## SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 485 |
| Alliance | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 70 |
| Berar Mfg | 200 | 200 | ... | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg | 500 | 500 | 40 | 200 N |
| Bombay Dyeing and M. Co. | 250 | 250 | 15½ | 525 |
| Bombay United | 250 | 250 | 20 | 265 |
| Century | 100 | 100 | 5 | 210 |
| Central India | 500 | 500 | 55 | 1745 |
| China | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 1120 |
| Chhoi Silk | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Colaba Land and Mill | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1120 |
| Coronation Mills | 500 | 500 | ... | 600 |
| Connaught | 300 | 300 | ... | 182 |
| Coorla | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 515 |
| Crescent | 100 | 100 | ... | 77½ |
| Currimbhoy | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 1010 |
| Crown | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 500 |
| David | 250 | 250 | ... | 382½ |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | 500 | ... | 650 |
| Empress | 500 | 500 | ... | 175 |
| Edward Sassoon Mill | 200 | 200 | nil | 206 |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 250 | 10 p.c. | 205 |
| Framji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 1440 |
| Finlay Mills | 250 | 250 | ... | 247½ |
| Gold Mohur | 500 | 500 | ... | 200 |
| Hindustan | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 41 |
| Howard and Bullough | 500 | 500 | 15 | |
| Hyderabad | 1000 | 1000 | | ..15 |
| Imperial Cotton | 500 | | | 350 |
| Indian Mfg | 10 | | 60 | 1200 |
| Indo-China Mfg | | 600 | ... | 95 |
| James Greaves | ..00 | 1000 | ... | 370 |
| Jamshe | | | | |
| ...... | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 750 |
| | 500 | 500 | ... | 220 |
| ...Mfg | 250 | 250 | ... | 155 |
| ...viraj Baloo | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 375 |
| Jubilee Mills | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Khandesh | 1000 | 610 | 25 | 900 |
| Khatow Makonjee | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 730 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | 500 | 15 | 660 |
| Leopold | 100 | 100 | ... | 25 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1000 | 1000 | yr.100 | 1440 |
| Madras United | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 2795 |
| Maneckji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 2800 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1000 | 1000 | 150 | 3250 |
| Mysore Spinning | 250 | 250 | ... | 50 |
| Mysore Spinning | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 200 | 5 | 187½ |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 30 | 755 |
| Phœnix | 100 | 100 | ... | 78½ |
| Presidency | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 40 | 450 |
| Queen | 1000 | 1000 | nil | 400 |
| Ripon | 1000 | 1000 | 50 div. | 550 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 840 |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 600 |
| Sholapur | 1000 | 1000 | 150 | 4250 |
| S. Mahratha | 250 | 250 | 15 | 170 |
| Standard Mills | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1040 |
| Sun | 250 | 250 | nil | 105 |
| Swam | 250 | 250 | nil | 235 |
| Swadesh | ... | ... | ... | 1085 |
| Textile | 500 | 500 | 25 | 900 |
| Vishnu Cotton ...O. | 500 | 500 | nil | 522½ |
| Do. ...P. | 400 | 400 | nil | 610 |
| Western India | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 410 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 750 | 750 | 300 | 5000 |
| Albert (Karachi) | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | 850 |
| Bombay Cotton | 125 | 125 | 15 | 80 |
| Breul's Cawnpore | 200 | 200 | nil | 145 |
| Broach City | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Fort | 475 | 475 | 22½ | 1300 |
| Godavery Valley | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Harvey & Sabhapatty | 250 | 250 | 50 | 615 |
| Hindustan P. and M. | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hingolee | 100 | 100 | 8 | 115 |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | 125 | 7½ | 151½ |
| Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co. | 1000 | 1000 | 70 | 700 |
| Khangaum | 400 | 400 | nil | 320 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton | 125 | 125 | 7½ | ... |
| Mahuva | 200 | 200 | nil | 100 |
| Mercantile | 125 | 125 | nil | 46½ |
| Manmar Mfg. | 250 | 250 | 25 | 300 |
| New East India | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 904 |
| New Mofussil Co. | 400 | 425 | 50 | 915 |
| New Berar | 500 | 525 | 30 | 575 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 510 | 30 | 750 |
| Oomri | 100 | 112 | nil | ... |
| Parbhany | 100 | 100 | 10 | ... |
| ...nd | 400 | 400 | 30 | 695 |
| Surat City | 200 | 200 | 20 | 215 |
| Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 45 | 640 |
| Wadhwan G. & P. | 150 | 50 | 12 | N |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al'ok Ashdown & Co. | 100 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 235 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld. | 100 | 20 | ... | 14 |
| Bamankua | 10 | 10 | ... | 8½ |
| Back Bay Bath | 50 | 50 | 6 p.c. | 32½ |
| Badham Pile | 100 | 100 | ... | 93 |
| Baroda Tram. Co | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | 60 |
| Bombay Burmah T. Corpn | 125 | 125 | 15 p.c. | 512½ |
| Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ...O. | £10 | £10 | 6 p.c. | 112 |
| Do. do. P. | £10 | £10 | ... | 167 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. | 100 | 100 | ... | 18 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 500 | 500 | 40 | 960 |
| Bombay Land and Building | 500 | 500 | ... | ... |
| Bombay S. N. Co. ...O. | 250 | 250 | 10 | 267½xd |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | 272½xd |
| Bemangha | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld. | 10x | 10x | 3 | 28 |
| Delhi Flour | 200 | 200 | 10 | 100 |
| Empire of I. L. A. | 500 | 50 | 18 p.c. | 173 |
| John Roberts and Co. | 100 | 100 | 10 | 205 |
| Josta Fans Supply Co. | 100 | 50 | 6 | 58 |
| Kemp and Co. | 200 | 175 | 10½ | 170 |
| Karachi Landing | 200 | 75 | 12 | 95 |
| Marcks and Co | 100 | 100 | 10 | 115c |
| Marsland Price and Co O. | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | ... |
| Do. do. P. | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | ... |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Oriental Govt L. A. Co. | 200 | 50 | ... | 225 |
| Oriental Mining | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Phillips and Co. | 40 | 40 | ... | 37 |
| Port Canning Co. | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 757 |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. | 10 | 10 | ... | 17 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | 105xd |
| Soundy and Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | N. |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. C. | 75 | 35 | ... | 28 |
| D. | 30 | 30 | ... | 76 |
| P. | 150 | 70 | ... | 98 |
| Thacker and Co. | 100 | 100 | 25 p.c. | 250 |
| Telephone Co. | 25 | 25 | ... | 40 |
| Treacher and Co. | 500 | 500 | ... | 500 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway | 500 | 500 | 8 p.c | 615 |
| Amritsar-Patty | 100 | 100 | 5 " | 125 |
| Sindh Light Railway Ld | 100 | 100 | 4½ " | 120 |
| Tapti-Valley Railway Co | 500 | 500 | 4 " | 487½ |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway | 100 | 100 | 6 " | 123 |

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, old by Chemists Grocers, etc.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

## BOMBAY.

### MARRIAGE.

HOGG—OGILVIE—October 31, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. C. M. Barham Acting Archdeacon, George Hogg, International Bank, to Agnes, elder daughter of the late Mrs. S. Ogilvie, Clydesdale Bank, Cumnock.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

### BIRTHS.

BLAIR—October 22, at Ludlow Castle, Kasauli, the wife of Lieut J M, Blair, The Black Watch, of a son.

MACFARLANE—October 26, at Simla, the wife of D Macfarlane P W D, of a son.

### DEATH.

BEYNON—October, 18, at Dalhousie, Arthur younger, son of the late James and Emily Beynon, aged 37 years.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Hindu Holiday : Devali. Banks closed.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8, 8 30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. ; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p. m.

MAXIM :—" The thing that worries a man about being rich is how he can get richer."—New York Press.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

### ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora," with the English Mails of the 21st October, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

### DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Delhi" leaves Bombay harbour at 2·39 p.m. on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CH... Thakore-Sahib of ... ...EFS.—His Highness the Maharana of ... ...mbdi and His Highness the Bombay, ... Deogadh Baria have arrived in

B. D. PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of subscribers to the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital will be held at 4-30 p. m. (B.T.), on Saturday, the 12th instant. Our readers will find a copy of the agenda in our advertising columns.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Robert Ahrens, a passenger by the s. s. "Castalia" and now living in the Great Western Hotel has reported to the police that an envelope containing one £1 note and four £5 notes was left by him in his cabin. On going back to the vessel he found the cover lying among the rubbish, but the notes were not there.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Bavarda | Starke |
| Overture | Massaniello | Auber |
| Op. 264 A | Standchen | Czibulka |
| Selection | Miss Hook of Holland | Rubens |
| Valse | Ciribiribin | Bucalossi |
| Selection | Grand Military Tattoo | Rogan |
| Galop | Iris | Faust |

ROSARY FEAST AT BANDORA.—In St. Andrew's Church at Bandora on Sunday evening a large congregation assembled to celebrate the feast of the Holy Rosary. The function was observed on an impressive scale, and the arrangements were carried out most successfully, thanks to the organising faculty of the Revd. P. A. Fernandez, Vicar of St. Andrew's. The annual procession took place from St. Andrew's Church to Mount Mary in the evening. The members of the various sodalities participated, and the ranks of the parishioners who attended in large numbers were swelled by quite a big gathering of people from Bombay. As the procession moved along the road to the Chapel on the Mount the rosary was recited. At the Church, Revd, Father Remedios preached an impressive sermon. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought the service to a conclusion.

## COLOMBO LADY VISITOR'S SUICIDE.

A Colombo message says that Mrs. Hawtrey, a visitor to the Island who arrived two weeks ago by the Japanese mail, was found dead in bed at Galle Face Hotel on Thursday last under circumstances pointing to poisoning. It transpired at the inquest the deceased suffered from chronic sleeplessness. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned. The deceased was to have left for the Straits on Saturday.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 1st November.

969. Detail for the week ending 5th instant.

To-day Tuesday the 1st instant—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 2nd instant—Owing to a public holiday there will be no Battalion parade.

Thursday the 3rd instant—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 4th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

970. Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

971. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be allotted for "E" Coy Class Firing on Wednesday the 2nd instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

972. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of 6th January, 1911.

973. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to 4th February 1911.

974. Rifle Meeting.—The Rules and Programme of the VI (Poona) Divisional Rifle Association 1910-11 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

### NOTICE.

Rifle Club—Members wishing to join should give their names with subscriptions to Head-Quarters as early as possible. The programme includes four matches to be competed for during November. Miniature Range Matches and dates will be notified later.

Rules and programme for season 1910-11 will be circulated on receipt from the printer.

BUDAPEST is laughing about an "affair of honour" which was to have taken place between two Hungarians, a house-owner named Moritz Schwarz, and a commercial traveller named Isidor Weiss. They had come to blows in the course of a quarrel, and their friends decided a duel must be fought. Seconds were chosen, and these met duly at the fencing school, where the combat was to take place. But no principals made their appearance at the time appointed, and at length a messenger boy arrived with a note from Herr Weiss to say that he could not come because his mother had fallen ill, and this was followed by a telegram from Herr Schwatz asking to be excused on the ground of his wife's indisposition.

# THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 29.

The depression in the Bay has moved away from the Andamans in a direction west of north. The rainfall has spread in the south of the Peninsula and has been nearly general in south-east Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras. A few falls are reported from Burma and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts are :—Slipper Island, two inches ; Nellore and Cuddapah, one ; Pambam, three; Trivandrum, Kodaikanal and Bangalore, one ; and Calicut, two.

Forecast.—Some increase of the rainfall in Burma.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31ST OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Wheat being sown. Rapeseed doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Food-grains doing well. Cotton second picking failed.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants shedding bolls.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Harvest partially damaged. Crop accounts less favourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings somewhat cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower ; crop making good progress and accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants health... in flower. Cotton larger area sown th... ...y, and accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Mornings cold ... ...year ; crop flourishing.

Bhavnagar ... ...and dewy. Cotton plants show ...

... .—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants ...ons rapidly ripening.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather; slightly damaged by too much rain; larger area sown this year ; crop accounts less favourable ; and estimate eight annas.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Wheat being sown. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants in flower.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of stations, | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (30th Oct) | 83·6 | 70·1 | ... | 00·0 |
| Jask | 92·3 | 74·8 | ... | 00·0 |
| Muskat (30th Oct) | 95·3 | 76·6 | ... | 00·0 |
| Multan | 92·3 | 62·0 | ... | 1·64 |
| Rawalpindi | 81·9 | 51·4 | ... | 26·93 |
| Lahore | 90·4 | 58·7 | ... | 11·32 |
| Sirsa | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ambala | 87·5 | 58·0 | ... | 28·39 |
| Delhi | 87·7 | 62·2 | ... | 29·16 |
| Agra | 93·0 | 63·5 | ... | 30·23 |
| Mainpuri | 88·3 | 60·0 | ... | 23·58 |
| Jhansi | 94·0 | 67·0 | ... | 29·69 |
| Cawnpore | 91·2 | 57·5 | ... | 27·24 |
| Allahabad | 90·1 | 59·5 | ... | 28·28 |
| Jacobabad | 99·1 | 63·8 | ... | 2·36 |
| Karachi | 84·5 | 72·0 | ... | 12·16 |
| Ajmer | 90·9 | 60·2 | ... | 16·89 |
| Jaipur | 94·2 | 59·6 | ... | 16·59 |
| Kotah | 95·0 | 66·1 | ... | 29·71 |
| Bhuj | 96·6 | 65·5 | ... | 20·42 |
| Dwarka | 84·3 | 66·7 | ... | 13·73 |
| Veraval | 87·1 | ? | ... | 17·30 |
| Rajkot | 96·1 | 62·5 | ... | 33·27 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 95·1 | 65·0 | ... | 26·42 |
| Surat | 94·1 | 66·1 | ... | 36·26 |
| Ahmedabad | 95·6 | 65·7 | ... | 25·41 |
| Deesa | 96·8 | 58·9 | ... | 23·26 |
| Neemuch | 90·5 | 57·8 | ... | 31·00 |
| Indore | 86·1 | 64·6? | ... | 34·35 |
| Jubbulpore | 86·3 | 55·3 | ... | 46·04 |
| Saugor | 89·1 | 64·0 | ... | 36·57 |
| Hoshangabad | 87·1 | 56·9 | ... | 54·45 |
| Khandwa | 91·2 | 55·1 | ... | 26·38 |
| Akola | 91·2 | 58·6 | ... | 34·24 |
| Amraoti | 88·3 | 62·8 | ... | 38·04 |
| Nagpur | 89·6 | 56·8 | ... | 54·26 |
| Chanda | 86·5 | 60·0 | ... | 47·47 |
| Raipur | 88·7 | 62·1 | ... | 63·38 |
| Bombay | 89·9 | 77·2 | ... | 67·69 |
| Ratnagiri | 87·3 | 74·4 | ... | 84·91 |
| Mormugao | 87·0 | 75·7 | ... | 82·49 |
| Karwar | 87·3 | 74·0 | 0·05 | 112·82 |
| Malegaon | 89·9 | 57·6 | ... | 28·81 |
| Ahamednagar | 85·9 | 60·5 | ... | 34·26 |
| Poona | 86·5 | 65·3 | 0·03 | 31·57 |
| Sholapur | 89·3 | 67·9 | ... | 27·96 |
| Bijapur | 84·8 | 68·8 | 0·03 | 21·42 |
| Belgaum | 81·3 | 67·6 | 0·28 | 39·14 |
| Aurangabad | 86·2 | 62·2 | ... | 31·63 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 84·9 | 72·7 | ... | 42·26 |
| Hyderabad | 79·6 | 70·2 | 0·12 | 25·50 |
| Mangalore | 83·8 | 69·8 | 0·56 | 108·22 |
| Calicut | 81·8 | 74·1 | 1·92 | 89·43 |
| Cochin | 85·7 | 75·8 | 0·50 | 87·00 |
| Colombo | 83·0 | 73·0 | 5·39 | 31·78 |
| Masulipatam | 83·3 | 74·7 | 0·04 | 46·78 |
| Bellary | 83·0 | 68·3 | 0·05 | 17·44 |
| Cuddapah | 83·2 | 70·6 | 0·92 | 40·10 |
| Madras | 79·5 | 74·0 | 0·10 | 28·39 |
| Bangalore | 80·3 | 64·8 | 0·88 | 39·74 |
| Coimbatore | 88·4 | 70·3 | 0·15 | 16·91 |
| Trichinopoly | 83·1 | 72·3 | 0·68 | 29·29 |
| Negapatam | 83·0 | 74·5 | 0·77 | 33·73 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 31st October was 29·871 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31ST OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north-east Punjab. Temperature is normal during day and continues generally in excess at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north but contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear everywhere except in Lower Sind where heavy cloud still persists. The moisture in the air is in large excess in Lower Sind and normal over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is above the average in Upper Sind ; minimum is also high in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar and clear in other districts. Humidity is above the average in West Central India, below it in Cutch and equal to it elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear of very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day is normal but continues in defect during night at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·28" and Hyderabad 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air remains damper in the area of rainfall but contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day and an excess during night at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has been received in the south of the Peninsula, the fall being heavy in Ceylon. Local showers are also reported from south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Mangalore reports 0·56", Calicut 192, Cochin 0·50", Colombo 539, Cuddapah 0·92," Bangalore 0·88", Trichinopoly 0·68" and Negapatam 0·77." Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded almost everywhere to the south of Latitude 18°. Weather is still disturbed in the south-east of the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is probable on the South Coromandel Coast, in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. Local rain is likely in the Madras Deccan. A few falls may occur in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

# RAILWAY RETURNS.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th October.

| | Miles Open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous ...s week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings week ...ending ...th October 1910. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Sec. | 1606·65 | 820149 | 10928389 | 11748538 |
| I. M. Ry. System | 1178·02 | 224192 | 2569019 | 2793211 |
| A. D. C. Ry. | 125·66 | 36724 | 455834 | 492558 |
| Baran Kotah Ry. | 40·29 | 1615 | 23313 | 24928 |
| Total | 2950·62 | 1082680 | 13976555 | 15059235 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 15th October 1909. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. Sec. | 1606·65 | 762617 | 9566180 | 10328797 |
| I. M. Ry. System | 1178·04 | 213663 | 2342788 | 2556451 |
| A. D. C. Ry. | 125·66 | 26220 | 360133 | 386353 |
| B.-K. Ry. | 40·29 | 980 | 16806 | 17786 |
| Total | 2950·64 | 1003480 | 12285907 | 13289387 |
| Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R. | ...... | + 57532 | + 1362209 | + 1419741 |
| I. M. Ry. | —0·02 | + 10529 | + 226231 | + 236760 |
| A. D. C. R. | ...... | + 10504 | + 95701 | + 106205 |
| Baran-Kotah R. | ...... | + 635 | + 6507 | + 7142 |

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st August, 1910.

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Oct. on 504·35 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week | Rs. 1,55,000 | Rs. 2,20,000 | Rs. 4,000 | Rs. 3,79,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 307 | 436 | 8 | 751 |
| For previous 14 weeks of half year | 20,78,679 | 27,64,638 | 60,298 | 49,03,615 |
| Total for 15 weeks | 22,33,679 | 29,84,638 | 64,298 | 52,82,615 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,17,096 | 2,19,678 | 5,869 | 3,42,643 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 232 | 435 | 12 | 679 |
| Total to corresponding date | 23,88,839 | 24,98,725 | 82,282 | 49,69,846 |

Increase for the week ............Rs. 36,357
Do. to date ..................Rs. 3,12,769

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Oct. on 1,773·33 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week | Rs. 1,85,000 | Rs. 2,25,000 | Rs. 7,000 | Rs. 4,17,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 104 | 127 | 4 | 235 |
| For previous 14 weeks of half year | 30,63,663 | 30,07,344 | 97,441 | 61,68,448 |
| Total for 15 weeks | 32,48,663 | 32,32,344 | 1,04,441 | 65,85,448 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,20,592 | 2,71,123 | 5,608 | 3,97,323 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 68 | 153 | 3 | 224 |
| Total to corresponding date | 25,70,434 | 28,50,729 | 1,00,202 | 55,21,365 |

Increase for the week..................Rs. 19,677
Do. to date ..........................Rs. 10,64,083

## PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Oct. on 17·28 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week | Rs. 500 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 10 | Rs. 1,010 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 29 | 28 | 1 | 58 |
| For previous 14 weeks of half year | 7,554 | 4,052 | 26 | 11,642 |
| Total for 15 weeks | 8,064 | 4,552 | 36 | 12,652 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 542 | 383 | ...... | 925 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 31 | 22 | ...... | 53 |
| Total to corresponding date | 7,604 | 4,355 | 31 | 11,990 |

Increase for the week ..............Rs. 85
Do. to date .........................Rs. 662

## NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th Oct. on 339·35 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week | Rs. 18,000 | Rs. 11,000 | Rs. ...... | Rs. 29,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 53 | 32 | ...... | 85 |
| For previous 14 weeks of half year | 2,07,576 | 1,12,395 | 299 | 3,20,270 |
| Total for 15 weeks | 2,25,576 | 1,23,395 | 299 | 3,49,270 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 7,995 | 6,588 | 105 | 14,688 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 23 | 19 | ...... | 43 |
| Total to corresponding date | 91,034 | 68,238 | 1,039 | 1,60,311 |

Increase for the week .........Rs. 14,312
Do to date ......................Rs. 1,88,959

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's H... ...air Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make ... strong combination. ... faith, confidence ... means ... satisfaction.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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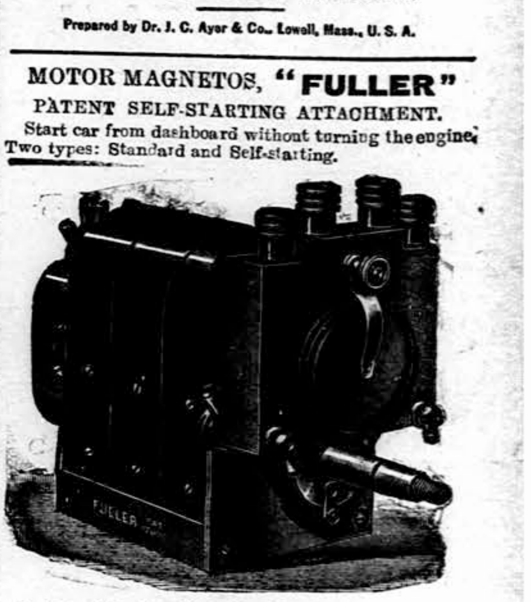
PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.
Start car from dashboard without turning the engine. Two types: Standard and Self-starting.



Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co.

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Sole Agent in India, D. R. DADY,
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THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. O., Nowshera, Punjab, writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25
Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
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Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co.,
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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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URIC ACID SOLVENT
NEW YORK

# The Bombay Gazette

## Christmas Number, 1910.

## TO BE PUBLISHED MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each s[illegible]ucceeding issue has surpassed its pre[illegible]decessor in literary merit and in circulation, [illegible] therefore [illegible] on the Proprietors have decided offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged fer :—

**THE GOLDEN GIRL,**
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

**GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,**
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

**MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,**
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

**A CHRISTMAS TOY,**
By
TOM GALLON.

**NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,**
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

**THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,**
By
W. E. NORRIS.

**MERE DROSS,**
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

**UNCLE BEN,**
By
M. H. POYNTER.

**A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,**
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

**A YULETIDE MYSTERY,**
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

**LOVE THE MAGICIAN,**
By
A. MACCLURE WARNOCK.

**DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,**
By
CALTON.

**HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,**
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

**LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.**

**PICTORIAL HUMOUR,**
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

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The "Bombay Gazette,"
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FORT.

WHEN YOU HAVE FAILED TO GET THROUGH OTHERS JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE IN
BUNGALOWS,
FLATS,
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GODOWNS
CONSULT US.
We have places in all localities TO SUIT all requirements.
LUARD B[illegible]ARRINGTON & CO.,
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P. O. BOX 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake, 150 deg. | 6 8 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 6 8 2 | " " |
| Chester, 125 deg | 5 0 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg. | 4 3 0 | per two tins. |
| 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 9 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
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SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters [illegible] be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all com[illegible]garding Advertisements and Business should [illegible]hould be addressed to the [illegible] munications r[illegible] [illegible]munications should no matters generally s[illegible] [illegible]ber of the staff. GENERAL MANAGER. Com[illegible] be addressed to any individual mem[illegible]

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 1st November, 1910.

## HINDI AS A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE FOR INDIA.

THE discussion at the recent Conference at Benares, regarding the possibility of making Hindi the universal language for India, calls attention to a matter which does not receive the consideration it deserves. Political aspirations were bound to lead to the consciousness that national unity is impossible without a common medium of intercourse, but when it is suggested that Hindi should serve this purpose it is impossible not to think that the proposers are governed by national feeling rather than by a sober judgment of possibilities. Of the existing vernaculars Hindi is, no doubt, best suited to do the work required, but languages cannot be forced upon people by Act of Government and when every educated Indian aspires to a knowledge of his vernacular, English and the classic language of his religion he is not likely to respond very heartily to invitations to learn a fourth. Efforts towards the desired end must follow the path marked out by experience and the only course which holds out any hope of success is that which will quicken the process of assimilation which goes on when languages are in close contact. The greatest obstacle in India to such assimilation and to rapid acquirement of the power to read and write is the multiplicity of alphabets, alphabets which may be said to exhibit all the faults they ought not to do. The adoption of a common alphabet would do more than any other possible measure to produce a common language and it is probable that the eventual product would be something similar to Hindi with a mixture of Arabic and Dravidian words. The only alphabets worthy of serious notice are the Devanagari, the Arabic and the Roman. None of these contains sufficient signs for all the sounds in use, and recourse must be had to diacritic points or new letters must be invented, and it is already evident that the second alternative is the only sound one.

Arabic already uses diacritic marks to distinguish its own various sounds and its employment on this and other grounds is out of the question. The choice lies between Devanagari and Roman. In favour of the Devanagari is the fact that it is the character in which the sacred books of the Hindus are written and is the object of great veneration ; on the other hand, it does not lend itself to the creation of new signs, it cannot be read or written with rapidity, and is very large. Worst of all its adoption would mean another step in the direction of isolating India from the rest of the civilised world which almost universally uses the Roman alphabet, unquestionably the best which the world has yet seen. A complete Romanic alphabet has already been composed, which gives a separate printed and written sign for every sound in every Indian language and its general use would give the following advantages. Students in school would learn one alphabet and one handwriting instead of three or four ; in passing from one language to another only a few new signs, easily distinguishable, would have to be learned ; ability to read one language would give the capacity to read any other and the whole work of education would be greatly simplified. Adults who can understand and speak a language which they cannot read or write would be able to communicate with each other. Printers would need to keep but one kind of type, less paper would be used, much time would be gained in composing, and compositors would be able to set type from copy in any language. Foreigners would acquire the languages more easily, better intercourse and understanding would result and the study of Indian literature receive a much-needed impetus. Let those Indians who see the need of a common language forego their prejudices and understand that they would lose nothing valuable of what is national in accepting an alphabet of foreign but Eastern invention. If they can secure the use of a common alphabet they will serve the interests of their country in a way that few in the whole course of its history have had the opportunity to do. The day when India accepts a new alphabet will mark a turning point in her career as a nation. It is a reform which must be brought about by Indians themselves. Government cannot initiate it, for however pure its intentions might be, however desirable its aims, the temptation to make political capital out of its action would be too great to be resisted. It cannot support the proposal of the Conference, for it is too obviously impracticable and would only increase the present complexity of the educational problem, but there is no reason to doubt that it would welcome the reform here advocated if it could be brought about.

◆

**EXCISE POLICY IN UNITED PROVINCES.** A REMARKABLE change has been effected in the trend of excise revenue in the United Provinces during the year, which ended on the 31st of March last. The annual report of the department which has just been issued points out that since 1904-05 there had been a continuous decline in the provincial excise receipts, the variation having been mainly due to a decrease in the income from out-stills and duty on distillery liquor. The actual receipts, however, for 1909-10 show that a change has set in and there has been a welcome, though small, increase of 2·10 lakhs of rupees, the revenue having advanced from Rs. 83·92 lakhs to Rs. 86·02 lakhs. If these totals are dissected it appears that the rise is almost entirely due to the item we have already mentioned as being responsible for the decrease, the revenue [illegible] this head having advanced from p[illegible] the previous year to 35·22 under [illegible] 33·38 lakhs in [illegible] Revenue entertains lakhs. The Board o[illegible] [illegible] due to the no doubt that this increase [illegible]tural conmarked improvement of agricu[illegible] [illegible]conditions which came with last year's m[illegible]soon. All the districts where famine or scarcity of food prevailed last year, show a large increase on the figures of the year before. The Commissioner of Excise adds to a report to this effect that there was an exceptional number of marriages during the latter part of the year, due, he believes, to the usual months for Hindu marriages, April, May and June having been declared unpropitious. The Board remark, however, that there is nothing to show that the total number of marriages during the year was more than normal, and they consider that the best explanation is to be found in the purely economic factor of a return to agricultural prosperity. The consumption of country spirits shows a rise of 59 per cent. for the province as a whole, although the Commissioner points out that there were four conditions which tended to obviate any increased consumption. These were, (1) impoverishment due to famine in the early part of the year ; (2) unpopularity of the new contract supply system; (3) interference with, and revision of, the localities of old established shops ; and (4) enhancement of still-head duty.

The contract supply system was introduced during the year into fifteen districts of the province and, of course, a change of such magnitude from the old system of supply from individual pot-stills, which were affected by new restrictions and regulations, everybody, from the distiller down to the smallest consumer, could not fail to give rise to many difficulties. The spirit supplied by European firms with their patent stills proved at first unpalatable to customers, who were familiar with the special flavour of individual pot-stills. This, the Board regard as unfortunate, but direct the expert staff to direct their attention towards the improvement of the process employed and the adaptability of the supply to the demand. The fall in the districts, however, where a contract supply was introduced, was more than compensated by a rise in the rest of the provinces, and it is noticeable that the fourth deterrent cause indicated was operative in seven of the districts which remain under the old system. That there should have been a general rise in spite of these adverse conditions is a fact which again points to the removal of the stress of bad seasons as the main determining cause. The policy of making duty on liquor the main factor in taxation, has been carefully continued. In seven towns the still-head duty has been increased to Rs. 4, and in five to Rs. 3 per gallon. In rural areas where the consumption is greatest, similar changes have been made. This has been done in conjunction with local committees of advice who are reported to have worked well, and the Board apparently have great hopes of that branch of the administration as one which may do much to minimise the temptation to drink. At the same time the Commissioner's observation that increased consumption of hemp drugs seems to coincide with the disappearance of the out-still. This matter, the Board thinks, should be given careful investigation, though they hope that this phenomenon is only temporary and will disappear as the people get accustomed to the new method of supply and a new liquor which is unfamiliar to the palate.

◆

**THE SOUDAN.** WHEN Lord Kitchener revisits the Soudan, as we understand he contemplates doing, he cannot fail to be gratified by the material and moral progress of the people whom he delivered from the thraldom of Mahdism. He will also note with satisfaction the advance of education among the people, which, when he brought about the institution of the Gordon College, was undertaken on the soundest possible lines. Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, who has recently visited the Soudan, tells us that a month's stay in Khartoum left with him a host of pleasant memories and he regards the College, which is otherwise known as "Kitchener's School", as a pioneer along the path of a new and wiser education than any which prevailed in its day. Mr. Fyfe recalls the orderliness of Khartoum. There is, he says, nothing suggestive of "ramrod rule," as there might be in a country which is mainly under military government. "There is no bustle or flurry, in spite of the rapidity with which the tidying-up process has been, and still is being pushed ahead. A quiet air of business-like determination broods over the city. The spirit of the British race has been at work on every hand, making things ship-shape and regular and smooth." He gives a passing word of praise to the native regiments and testifies to the efficiency of Posts and Telegraphs, the competence of the Railway Department, the energy of the Public Works and the enthusiasm for their districts and their people of the men, both civilians and soldiers, who are sent far away from their fellows to administer distant regions only just reclaimed from savagery. The students of the College met with Mr. Fyfe's admiration, especially the prospective engineers and Sheikhs. The problem of the Sheikhs is considered to be more difficult to solve than that of the engineers. The latter are trained chiefly by technical means ; the latter who are to be teachers and legal assistants must of necessity go through a literary education.

But they have recognised in the Soudan that the mind of a Oriental educated on European lines is in a ferment. "In Egypt, as in India, the results of a literary education have been, taking a broad view, unfortunate," so the Soudan has aimed at providing people with their daily bread, by creating a native artisan class, by diffusing among the mass of people enough education to enable them to understand the elements of the machinery of Government and to protect themselves against possible attempts at extortion by minor officials ; and by creating a small class of officials who can undertake all the clerical work in Government offices which is at present done by Egyptians, who have to be attracted by a rather high rate of pay. And concurrently moral instruction is kept in view, for the syllabus of the college specially provides for it. Teachers are informed that they should give simple instruction in right conduct, illustrating their lessons by stories and examples from practical life, *e.g.*, obedience to parents and those in authority, evils of disobedience, respect to elders ; bravery, truthfulness, confusion caused by falsehood and lies ; cleanliness ; diseases caused by dirt ; simple rules of sanitation, keeping one's person, clothes, house and surroundings clean, love of [illegible]hour, unselfishness, gratitude. one's neigh[illegible] [illegible] to religion teachers And with regard [illegible] the young in are to impress upon [illegible] doctrines their charge, not merely [illegible]not ; and rites, but also governing [illegible]cond[illegible] the moral teaching of the Koran applicable to the formation of child character *e.g.*, the precepts that enjoin honesty, truthfulness, kindness to animals and human beings, politeness, sympathy, willingness, patience, perseverance, thrift, cleanliness, purity, love of parents, filial obedience, love of country, etc., stories from the religious history of Islam illustrating these precepts. If only we had followed these same lines in India and in Egypt, exclaims Mr. Fyfe, from what a world of trouble should we have been saved.

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THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora," with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

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A JAPANESE training squadron recently left Tokio for San Francisco.

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SIX German marines attached to the gunboat "Panther" have been drowned by the capsizing of a boat at the Cameroons.

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IT is officially stated that New Zealand supplies two-fifths of the British imports of mutton, and that the Argentine and Australia provide the remainder. The Argentine also sends half Britain's beef imports, and Australia and India a quarter of her wheat imports.

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A ROYAL Commission, with Sir Frederick Pollock as chairman, has been appointed to inquire into and report on the system of public records in England and Wales, and particularly the arrangements for the collection, reservation and classification of the records.

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PRINCESS Clementine, a daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, who instituted legal proceedings to enforce her claims against her father's estate, has accepted £160,000 and dropped the litigation. The other daughters of King Leopold, Princess Louise and Princess Stephanie, will continue the law suits, which they also have brought against the estate.

---

THE stage hands employed at the Theatre Rejaine, a Reuter's message from Paris states, went on strike, demanding an increase in wages. They left the theatre during the first act, after which the manager and the actors set the scenes themselves and the performance was continued without a hitch, though the waits were very long. On hearing of the position of affairs the audience cheered the actors to the echo.

---

MR. W. D. GIBBON was asked to represent the planting community in the Ceylon Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Edgar Turner, but according to a Ceylon paper, he declined owing to the way in which the community had been treated recently by the Secretary of State. Our contemporary also has reason to believe that Mr. Edward Rosling has been asked to accept the position, but has declined for similar reasons.

---

THE Prince of Wales took part in the regatta for the cadets of the Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and enjoyed the pleasure of steering a winning crew. The race was for pair oars, and six boats competed, the cadets P. C. Creswell and Hearn, with his Royal Highness as coxswain, winning by a length and a quarter. Mrs. Evan Thomas, wife of Captain H. Evan Thomas, commander of the Royal Naval College, presented the first prize to the Prince.

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TWO Boy Scouts from Rawtenstall, Lancashire—Scoutmaster Edgar Brown (eighteen) and Scout James Ramsbotham (sixteen) delivered a message to the Mayor of Rawtenstall from the Lord Mayor of London. They left Rawtenstall on September 23 with a message from the Mayor of that town for the Lord Mayor, tramped to the Metropolis and delivered the message on September 30 at the Mansion House. They carried the missive inside a Lancashire muffin, and were twice unsuccessfully searched at Macclesfield and Uttoxeter. The whole journey of 440 miles was done in a fortnight, and it is the first time it has been attempted by scouts from Lancashire. They slept in haystacks, etc., and one night erected a hut of brushwood on the banks of the Trent. They lived on bread and water all the way.

## UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

### THE DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

### The State and Half-breeds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCT. 17.

IN the Senate here on Thursday, Mr. Pearce moved the second reading of the Naval Defence Bill. He said that it was generally admitted by naval authorities in England that Australia by building a navy, would add to the strength of the Empire. The new fleet would be entirely under the control of the Commonwealth and, in case of need, could be placed by the Commonwealth under the control of the Admiralty. It rested with the Commonwealth to hand over the control, and in time there should be the fullest co-operation with the Admiralty. These principles were not definitely dealt with in the Bill, which simply gave the necessary authority to put them into effect. The Government trusted that eventually it would have its own naval schools and colleges, but in the early years of the navy it would have to rely on the Admiralty for a certain number of officers. There was evidence that this assistance would be freely given. (Hear, hear.) In time of war, or immediate peril of war it would be dangerous to separate control. If there were was, Australia would necessarily be involved, and in such case there could be only one control, and the disposal of a fleet would depend on the naval Commander-in-Chief. There was no reason to doubt that the Admiralty would give every consideration to the desires of the Commonwealth. Provision was made at the late conference for a Pacific fleet, and that the Australian unit should consist of one armoured cruiser, three unarmoured cruisers of the Bristol type, six destroyers, and three submarines. A training school would be established at Sydney and the sum of £45,000 raised for the purchase of a Dreadnought had been handed to the Government for that purpose. Something had been said about the school being established on land, but this was the universal practice. A naval base would be required and this would be safe against attack. Subsidiary bases would also be wanted while it might be necessary to have torpedo depots. Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson had been invited to visit Australia and advise on these points, and he was now engaged in obtaining information on them. He had been given an absolutely free hand in advising where these bases should be. (Hear, hear.) The Australian unit was to be kept in a state of readiness, and it was necessary that there should be permanent crews and officers. At the beginning, a British officer would be placed in command of the unit. Power was sought to establish a Naval Board, which would replace the Naval Director, although the present Director would probably be a member of the Board. All branches would be represented on the Board, including the construction [illegible] branch. This was the present scheme, but there [illegible]iation after the receipt of Admiral [illegible] The idea was that the peace might be a va[illegible] [illegible]hould approximate to Henderson's report. [illegible]would be in full footing of permanent men [illegible]mence- war strength and that the vessels [illegible] commission. It was obvious that at the com[illegible]ment they would be unable to provide this force, and the Government contemplated commencing next year to recruit for it. An endeavour would also be made to have an agreement with the Admiralty to train these men, so that by 1912, when the ships would be ready, crews would be available. The Imperial authorities were already making it a condition of their Australian recruiting that the new men should, if necessary, after 1912 transfer their services to the Commonwealth. Men could be raised for the lower ratings in two years, but for the higher ratings it would take much longer. It was proposed to start the naval school at the end of the current year, but it was unlikely that any of the lads would be ready for sea before 1913. Proceeding the Minister for Defence described the provision made for an active and volunteer reserve consisting of pilots and similar men. As Australian officers were available, the Imperial officers would be withdrawn. The cost of the unit would be £500,000 per year. As capital was not to be borrowed there would be no need to provide £258,000 per annum for interest and sinking fund. It was not proposed to take advantage of the offer of the Imperial Government to contribute towards the upkeep of the fleet. Australia could only be reached by sea and if the landing of an enemy could be prevented there could never be war in the Commonwealth. (Hear, hear.) The fleet would be small, but it would furnish a guarantee that Australia need not fear invasion. In passing the Bill the Senate would provide a safeguard of the communications and commerce of Australia.

### INDUSTRIAL AFFAIR.

The kaleidoscopic changes that have been manifest in Adelaide recently in connection with industrial affairs have become familiar to an unwelcome extent, but on Wednesday the contrast between the might and strength of labour and the disastrous results following a strike of workmen was vividly impressed upon the multitude of holiday-makers. It was Eight Hours Day, the annual festival of the labourer who is worthy of his hire, which was celebrated amid surroundings of an enjoyable character. The weather was perfect for the occasion; the procession, with its banners flying and music playing, made a brave show, while speech-making, sports and pastimes, and general hilarity prevailed on the Jubilee Oval. The contrast was presented by the dilapidated appearance of the main portion of Rundle-street, where a big and costly municipal undertaking was in progress until a strike occurred. The street is undergoing repair, and in consequence of an industrial dispute has been left in a partially broken up condition, which is an eyesore to the public, as well as a great source of inconvenience and loss to the business people, and those whose pursuits take them through the thoroughfare. Therefore, on the one hand, the workers were merry-making under the ægis and carrying with them the sympathy and encouragement of the Government they had chosen for themselves. On the other was a picture of desolation and impeded progress painted in consequence of the unsatisfactory relations existing between employers and employees. There were represented the triumph of party success and the wretched aftermath of industrial disputes. Nobody will grudge the sturdy workers of the State, the thorough enjoyment of their annual holiday, and everybody will congratulate them upon the success they have achieved, and the solidarity of their ranks. But a glimpse of such startling contrasts as those which struck the observers on Wednesday might stimulate thinking people into a closer study of the Industrial problem. With Labour Governments in power both in the Federal and State Parliament, it is surely conceivable that a way out of the strike difficulty might be discovered. The power rests with those now in authority, and many people wonder how it is that disputes of the kind, instead of being relegated to past history, appear to be becoming more acutely developed than ever.

### HALF-CASTES.

The question of the State's taking control of neglected half-caste children is still engaging the attention of the State Children's Department. Originally the council asked the police for reports as to the number and ages of the half-caste children living in the native camps in different parts of South Australia, and out of the list supplied some of the younger children were selected, and the police were asked to bring them to Adelaide, but only four were commandeered, and they came from Oodnadatta. An agitation followed in the country against the practice and reports on the subject were forwarded to the Commissioner of Police by officers stationed in various districts to which the feeling against the separation of the children from their parents had spread. The result was that the Chief Secretary suggested to the council that they should stay their hands in the matter until further enquiries were made. That course was adopted, and missionaries and others who knew something about the habits and customs of the blacks were asked for advice on the question. Almost without exception they ridiculed the idea of there being any rising on the part of the natives against the proposed action, because there was not sufficient cohesion amongst them to take the matter in hand. The council were advised by their correspondents that the existing condition of things was a scandal and that some measures ought to be adopted to prevent the continuance of the present customs. A special committee of the council went into the matter fully, and, acting on their advice, the council considered the correspondence and reports received, and the different Acts of Parliament involved, with the result that they came to the conclusion that it was desirable to proceed on the lines originally planned and that neglected half-caste, quadroon, and octoroon children, who are living in camps with aboriginals, or are wandering about the State proper with them, should be taken from them for the purpose of being educated and transformed into useful people. The proposal has been brought before the Chief Secretary and the Council hope to receive his sympathy and assistance in the interests of the children.

### FEDERAL LAND TAX.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. McGregor moved the second reading of the Land Tax Assessment Bill, referring at some length to some results of large estates in various countries. He said that in Scotland large areas of land had been cleared in order that they might be turned into deer forests. In Ireland the evils of land monoply were well known. In England hundred of thousands of people were leaving the country every year, many associations having been formed to send them away. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had said that 12,000,000 of the people of that country were always on the verge of starvation. The cutting up of estates for closer settlement was of no use without legislation to prevent reaggregation. Australians recognised the evil effects of this kind of thing in Great Britain, where 13 dukes owned 75 per cent. of the land, for they knew that such conditions were gradually obtaining here. With all the efforts that were being made to promote settlement there was a smaller proportion of land under cultivation than there was in 1900. If dairying depended on natural grasses it showed that they had too much land. Production, instead of increasing, was decreasing. Mr. McGregor said experts were increasing because of the improved methods of cultivation and not to any increase in the area of land under the plough. Statistics showed that aggregation was proceeding faster than the cutting up of land. They wanted to prevent this and to stop any individual or company buying up the land in order to let it out again and so bleeding the people of the country. The Government said that this could only be prevented by such a Bill as that under discussion. He described the land taxation in force in the different States, and concluded by describing the provisions of the measure.

### THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The contour survey map of the Federal capital site has been completed, and will be exhibited at Parliament House, probably on Tuesday. Twelve square miles of territory are set aside for the city, and through it passes the Molonglo River, and the route of the railway from Queanbeyan. The survey work has been most thoroughly done, the actual margin between the contour lines being only 5 ft. Exhaustive reports are now in course of preparation on the meteorological, geological, topographical, and other features of the country, so that when designs are invited for laying out the city full particulars will be available for the competitors. Enquiries are reaching the Minister of Home Affairs from engineers, surveyors, and other people in all parts of the world, who seem desirous of entering into the competition. Before designs can be invited the Government must determine the prize to be offered, and the range of the competition. A difference of opinion seems to exist as to whether a £5,000 or £10,000 prize should be offered. The opinion is held in some quarters that £5,000 not attract the best combination of brains in the world. Not only must the designer lay out the streets and parks, and allocate sites for the main public buildings, but he must tackle such problems as sanitation and water supply. It is probable that twelve months will be allowed the competitors within which to submit their designs. Until this competition is decided a start cannot be made with the erection of Parliament House, Government House, the Common[illegible]wealth Offices, and other such buildings. Before the [illegible]these buildings can be completed their [illegible] [illegible]st be determined. It is probable designs for [illegible] [illegible]tition for designs for precise location m[illegible] [illegible]plans of buildings there will be a second comp[illegible] [illegible]ional and public buildings. Already scores of [illegible] have reached the department from profess[illegible] amateur architects, and these are simply pigeon-ho[illegible]

### THE MURRAY FISHERIES.

Mr. S. McIntosh, the Deputy Chief Inspector of Fisheries, in his annual report, makes the following remarks concerning the Murray River fisheries:—"A pleasing feature of the river fisheries is the fact that the catch for the past twelve months exceeds that of the preceding year by 126 tons, producing an increase in railway revenue of £585. As Goolwa shows a falling off of 11 tons for the year under review the increased supply must be credited to the true freshwater fish that is, cod and callop. In addition, owing to the rapidly increasing river population, including the large number of hands employed on the various Government and private irrigation and reclamation schemes, the 519 tons accounted for over the railways from Morgan, Murray Bridge, Tailem Bend, Milang, and Goolwa may reasonably be raised to a total of 580 tons catch for the season. During the year several inspections of the waters have been made, a large number of nets, 'drums,' and other devices examined, and with the exception of a few badly-constructed wire ponds (virtually traps), which were destroyed, everything was found to be very satisfactory indeed. The time is now opportune for trying to arrange with the adjoining States regarding the establishment of a floating hatchery for Murray cod. This matter is receiving due consideration. Under the new Act wire netting ponds are legal. The quantities of fish carried on railways from Murray stations last year ended (ended on June 30) was :—Goolwa, 109 tons ; Tailem Bend, 127 1-4 tons ; Milang, 78 3-4 tons ; Morgan, 73 1-2 tons and Murray Bridge, 130 tons.

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## PERSIAN GULF NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, OCT. 17.

Mr. Passek, Russian Consul General, and Mr. Kadlowiski, Russian Consul, returned from Shiraz a few days ago, escorted by about a hundred Russian and Persian Cossacks and made an impressive and ostentatious entry into Bushire. It will be remembered that last year Mr. Passek and his party were attacked by brigands on the way near Khane Zineyoon resulting in the death of one Russian Cossack and the wounding of another and for which the Russian Government has preferred a huge claim, but which is reported to have simply gone to add to the already long list of pending claims of the foreigners. Fearing a recurrence of the Khane Zineyoon incident the Persian Government detailed 100 Cossacks for his escort. Mr. Passek has since sailed for Odessa by the Russian steamer "Tigre," leaving Mr. Kalowiski in charge of the Consulate.

A few days ago, a Russian nobleman, Prince Peter Troubetzkoy, a reputed hunter of big game, arrived here via India, and after a short sojourn sailed again to Mahomerah, whence he will travel through Persia.

This year there has been a keen struggle between the British and the German Liners in the shipment of dates to America. The s.s. "Tabaristan" was fixed to sail from Bussorah to New York with this season's dates about early October, but as the German steamer "Cheruskia" was expected, the time of the s.s. "Tabaristan's" departure had to be advanced by a fortnight and both steamers sailed about the same time. It is generally believed that the s.s. "Tabaristan," which is superior in speed, will have sold her cargo of dates in the New York market long before the s.s. "Cheruskia" reaches her destination.

Another new feature in this year's date trade has been the sending out to the Persian Gulf by the Deutsche-Australische Dampfschiff-Gesellschaft, one of their large steamer, the "Ottensen" for the carriage of dates direct to Australia. The s.s. "Ottensen" was deeply laden with a mixed cargo from Europe and as her draught would not permit her crossing the Bussorah bar, she received her complement of fruit at this end of the bar and sailed direct to Australia.

Chakuta, a town of Tangistan, has lately been the scene of turmoil. Sheikh Hussain, the chief of that place has long been carrying on hostilities with the neighbouring chieftains which kept his adherents for ever engaged in campaigns and prevented them attending to agricultural pursuits. Yet they were required to pay up the predial tithes and other taxes on due dates. Being thus exasperated the adherents deserted Sheikh Hussain and quitted Chakuta, whereupon Sheikh Hussain, out of revenge, set fire to their houses, thus rendering them homeless. While on the subject it may be stated that for some years Sheikh Hussain has been at loggerheads with Zar Khadar, another chief of Tangistan, the bone of contention being the road tax, which is levied on all caravans passing through their districts. These two chiefs of Tangistan are under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire, who alters the caravan route which is formed and diverts the course of the traffic to the district of the highest bidder. The emoluments accruable from such traffic is fairly large, for besides exacting a road tax of one kran for every beast of burden that enters their district, the muleteers are constrained to buy forage [illegible]

# ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

## REPORTED FORTHCOMING CONCESSIONS.

### Restricted Admission of Indians.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The *Daily Chronicle's* Johannesburg correspondent states that Mr. Smuts will shortly introduce into the Union Parliament bills, consolidating the Immigration Laws of South Africa, making important concessions with reference to Asiatics in the Transvaal, including the admission yearly of a certain number of educated Indians.

Asiatic labour in Natal will possibly be limited to the coastal districts.

# THREATENED RAID IN THE GULF.

### British Sailors Landed.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

Reuter wires from Bushire that owing to a threatened raid on Lingah by a force of 3,000 tribesmen, and the inability of the authorities to protect foreigners, H. M. S. "Fox" has landed 100 men at Lingah.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that Persia has sent a Note to the British Minister, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the blue-jackets from Lingah. The Minister replied that they would be withdrawn as soon as orderly conditions were restored. Disorders have occurred at Shiraz where the Jewish quarter has been raided.

### Moslems on the British Note.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

A special meeting of the Committee of the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League has passed a resolution that in view of the grave concern which the British Note to Persia is likely to cause His Majesty's Mussulman subjects, it notes with satisfaction and relief the assurance that it is not intended to interfere with the independence of Persia. It hopes that in view of the intimate connexion between Persia and India and the influence of Persia's culture on modern India, the Government will extend sympathy and support to the Persian Government in preserving its independence and properly organising its administration.

# THE RIOTS IN BERLIN.

### Rain of Missiles from Houses.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The rioting in Berlin was most serious on Saturday night. Wedding is a notoriously criminal quarter.

The police were three times withdrawn, but were recalled. Each encounter was more desperate than the last. Buckets, logs, iron balcony railings and bottles were showered down on the police from the houses.

# THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

### Premier's Conciliatory Speech.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

M. Briand delivered a conciliatory speech in the Chamber to-day on a motion censuring the Government's action during the railway strike. The motion was rejected by 384 votes to 155.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The French Chamber has adopted, by 388 votes to 94, a resolution which M. Briand made a matter of confidence, denouncing "passive resistance," strikes, acts of violence and anti-patriotism, and approving the Government's measures.

# AVIATION.

### Flights at New York.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

M. Moisant, Mr. Graham White and Count de Lesseps yesterday flew from Belmont Park over Brooklyn, round the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour and back. The distance was 33 miles and they covered it in 35, 36 and 45 minutes respectively.

# MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

Prince Alexander of Teck has taken up his brother's work on behalf of the Middlesex Hospital, and appeals for funds to secure an endowment of £70,000 per annum as a memorial to his brother.

The King and Queen have given one hundred guineas each, and the General Mining and Finance Corporation a similar sum.

# GENEROUS GIFT TO THE NATION.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

£5,500, the balance of the price of the Clement Bayard, which was provided by the Parliamentary Aerial Committee, was given by Mr. William Harvey Du Cros.

# THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT 30.

The P. and O. s.s. "Marmora"

# GERMAN NAVAL GUNS.

### Delay in Ship Construction Denied.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 31.

Replying to an enquiry by the *Daily Mail* in reference to the alleged delay in the construction of the German "Dreadnoughts" in view of Great Britain's adoption of 13·5 guns, the German Admiralty, while refusing information as to its armaments, states that the rate of construction laid down by the Navy Law will be maintained.

The Admiralty adds: In view of the universal confidence in the worth of our guns, Great Britain's step has been received with greater equanimity in Germany than is represented in the English papers. At the same time, the step will be widely regretted as it will involve increased displacements and higher cost of construction, and Germany and other nations must sooner or later follow suit as in the case of Great Britain's introduction of "Dreadnoughts."

# PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

### Ex-Dictator Indicted.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

Senhor Franco, ex-Dictator of Portugal, has been indicted for abuse of power. Bail has been allowed.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that bail for Senhor Franco, amounting to a million francs, was immediately forthcoming. On his leaving court a hostile demonstration took place, the escort keeping back the crowd. Senhor Franco was charged with enforcing illegal decrees and with paying the debts of Dom Carlos with Crown funds on the pretence of increasing the Civil List.

### Indian Bishop's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 31.

His Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Mylapore, interviewed regarding the present state of affairs of Portugal, said:—A few days ago there appeared cablegrams in the Press that the Pope had recalled the Nuncio at Lisbon, because His Holiness was annoyed that the Patriarch and other Bishops in Portugal had adhered to the Republic. This news, I should say, is false. I think the reason why the Nuncio was recalled by the Pope was that he might get direct information from him as to the exact position of the Church in Portugal. The Nuncio may probably be sent back. Up-to-date we have received financial assistance from the Portuguese Government and when a decree of separation is promulgated we shall know our exact position with the present Republic. My opinion is that the decree would be issued soon after the new Parliament is elected in January. I glean this information from the telegrams published in the newspapers, and [illegible] decree does come the finances of this [illegible] when the [illegible] greatly affected. The diocese, diocese will be [illegible] tinue to be stout of however, will still con[illegible] self-sacrifice heart, and with its spirit [illegible] of our redoubled under the present crisis of country for the greater good of India, my priests and I will continue to work.

# THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

### Arrival at Cape Town.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The "Balmoral Castle" arrived at Cape Town this morning. She was slightly delayed by fog.

# SIR HAROLD STUART.

### Received by the Kaiser.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The Kaiser received Sir Harold Stuart at Potsdam yesterday.

# NAPLES FREE FROM CHOLERA.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Naples district is now officially declared be free from cholera.

# OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

The death is announced of Mrs. Labouchere.

[Mrs. Henry Labouchere was the daughter of the late Mr. James Hudson, of Dublin, and was married to the well known proprietor of "Truth" in 1868.]

# THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

### Programme of Indian Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 31.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany will arrive in Bombay on a short tour in India about the 14th of December. In the course of the tour His Imperial Highness will visit Muttra, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Lucknow, Peshawar, Benares, Allahabad, Calcutta, Darjeeling and the states of Hyderabad and Jaipur.

A shoot at Bharatpur will probably be arranged during His Imperial Highness's visit to Agra. His Imperial Highness will leave Calcutta for Ceylon about the middle of February.

# S. S. "CRESSWELL."

### Marine Court's Finding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 31.

The "Sind Gazette" states that the Special Marine Court of enquiry into the stranding of steamer "Cresswell" off the mouth of the Indus completely exonerates the Captain and

# HOWRAH POISONING CASE.

### Widow of MacDermott Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 31.

A sensational development took place in Howrah poisoning case to-day, when Mrs. MacDermott, widow of the Railway Police Sergeant, who died of strychnine poisoning in September last, was arrested in Calcutta on a charge of administering poison to her husband with intent to kill and with so killing him. A young man named Benett was also arrested in connection with the case. Both will be brought before the Magistrate at Howrah to-morrow morning.

The circumstances of the case are briefly as follows: At nine o'clock on the morning of September 26 last, T. J. MacDermott, attached to the Howrah Railway Police, drank some liquid which was brought to him in a bottle by a coolie, while in the tea-room at the station. He was soon after seized with severe illness and died on removal to the hospital the same morning. At the inquest the House Surgeon stated that before death MacDermott had said he had received the poison phial from a stranger with a note in his wife's hand writting, "I send you some brandy." On the following day the widow, in her evidence, denied having sent any brandy or massage to her husband and said she had been warned by Dr. Fox that he might drop dead at any moment from heart disease. The 'post mortem' report was inconclusive and the enquiry was adjourned pending receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report. On October 4th that report was received, showing the distinct traces of strychnine which had been found both in the portions of the body sent and in the phial from which the liquid had been drunk. Nothing further transpired for a day or two, but on October 7th the Calcutta press published further paragraphs on the matter alleging the police had received information that a certain chemist had sold a small quantity of strychnine about that time to a medical student and from him the drug had passed to an unknown Eurasian. The police have since been pursuing their investigations and a reward has been offered for the identification of the person who bought the strychnine and the coolie who took it to the deceased at the station tea-room.

Mrs. MacDermott is a woman of considerable personal attractions and is well-known in Howrah and Calcutta where the arrests have created a profound sensation. Bennett is a young Eurasian of about 25 years of age and had been on terms of friendship with Mr. and Mrs. MacDermott. For some time he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

LATER.

Sub-Inspector Bennett, of the Government Transport Department, was to-day arrested by the police and his house was searched. The charge is reported to be one of murder in connection with the death of late Sergeant MacDermott who is alleged to have died of strychnine poisoning.

# STRAIGHT SWORDS FOR THE ARMY.

### Adopted for Nizam's Forces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 31.

Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-[illegible] Mulk, Bahadur, Commanding His Highness the Nizam[illegible] Forces, at the conclusion of the assault-at-arms of the regular troops at Hyderabad, on Saturday, said that the day's events had proved the superiority of the straight over curved swords. His own experience in the last Afghanistan expedition concurred with this theory, and his decision to equip His Highness's Cavalry with the straight sword had the approbation of several British Officers that he had consulted on the subject.

# RANGOON RIVER TRAINING WORKS.

### Estimate Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 31.

The Government of India has sanctioned an estimate for the present outlay of Rs.1,34,00,000 to be ultimately reduced to Rs. 1,17,00,000 for the Rangoon River Training Works.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 31.

The 72nd Punjabis left Karachi for Darya Khan by special troop train on Saturday at 8 p.m.

The 39th Mule Cadre will move to Meerut by special troop train leaving Karachi Cantonment Station at 6 p.m. to-day.

# AGA KHAN HOCKEY CUP.

### Won again by the Leicesters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 31.

The final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played here this evening between the Leicestershire regiment and the R. F. A., Kirkee. The former put in a goal to their account in each period, while the latter were only able to score once in the second half, the game ending for the second year in a win for the Leicesters by 2 goals to one.

Major-General Alderson congratulated the winners on their second victory and the Gunners on the excellent fight they had made. Mrs. Alderson then presented the Cup.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS, the Attorney-General, is now fifty. When a boy Sir Rufus shipped aboard a sailing vessel bound for the Indies, and for more than a year he had the rough and tumble life of a sea apprentice. One day, so the story runs, he annoyed the cook, so muh that that worthy lost his temper and ran for the future K.C. with a dishful of water in which vegetables had been cooked. The boy eluded him as the cook threw the water in his direction, and the captain, coming down to see what the trouble was, received the water in his face. When the ship reached Rio de Janeiro Isaacs had grown so tired of sea-faring life that

# A DEPUTY-MAGISTRATE'S POSITION.

### Judge and Counsel in a Calcutta Suit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, OCT. 31.

Some interesting facts were elicited in the course of an application made in the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Fletcher, for the transfer of a case from the file of a Deputy-Magistrate of Chota Nagpur to some other court outside the district.

Mr. P. N. Dutt, who made the application, on behalf of Beer Kissore Singh Deo, said that his client's father was granted a jagir for political services rendered at the time of the Mutiny of 1857. The Government of India, who wanted the jagir, said that it was to be a hereditary grant and to be held rent free. As long as the original grantee lived, nothing happened. But after his death, the Deputy Commissioner held that the grant was not hereditary, and granted a settlement of the land to another man, although in the meantime the present petitioner had got the property recognised as hereditary by the settlement department. The land was leased out at a rental of Rs. 90 monthly. Subsequently, complaint was made that the petitioner was obstructing the payment of rent to the lessee, and proceedings were drawn up against the petitioner under section 143, as there was apprehension of a breach of the peace. Counsel submitted that the Deputy Commissioner had all along acted illegally, and that it was necessary for the ends of justice that the case should not be tried by one of his Subordinate Magistrates.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: To whom has the case been sent for trial?

Mr. Dutt: To a junior Deputy-Magistrate. I have been a Deputy Magistrate, and know what a difficult position a Deputy-Magistrate is in to try such a case.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I am sorry to hear you say so. I should have thought that no difficult position would have prevented you from trying a case properly.

Mr. Dutt: What I mean is that they are in a very difficult position. A Deputy-Magistrate's conduct is reported on confidentially by the District Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Why did you not come before?

Mr. Dutt: This place is on the borders of Chota Nagpur. The people are aborigines, and not intelligent like the people of Calcutta or Burdwan.

His Lordship directed Mr. Dutt to renew the application on Friday next.

# VITRIOL-THROWING AT PONDICHERRY.

### Political Vengeance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 31.

A Pondicherry correspondent wrote on the 23rd October:—

A dastardly outrage has been committed on Maitre Pierre, a member of the Council General. Last evening, about quarter to eight, as Monsieur Pierre was returning from his usual walk on the pier, on rounding a corner of the street, three men rushed at him and under cover of darkness threw some corrosive substance on his face injuring, both his eyes. Although he cried out, no help was forthcoming. However, he managed to reach his house. Docteur Gallas, Colonial Medical Officer, was sent for and was in attendance immediately. It is reported this is an act of vengeance on the part of Monsieur Pierre's political opponents. It is much regretted that the present Governor does not suppress with a high hand the state of anarchy, which has reigned here for the past two or three years.

# [illegible] NEW MEMBER OF THE [illegible]NCIL. COUN[illegible]

### Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT 31.

The *Madras Times* says:—If it is now a recognized principle that the Law Member on the Executive Council is always to be an Indian, and if moreover it is recognized that to prevent racial jealousy, Hindus and Mahomedans should fill the post alternately, then the appointment of Mr. Syed Ali Imam is excellent, but the principle is very bad. We always looked on the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council as the chief blot on Lord Morley's scheme of reforms, because of the Indian racial jealousy.

# THEFT OF A REVOLVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 31.

Captain Drouven, Commander of the steamer "Atlas" has reported to the police the theft of a French make pin-fire six-chambered revolver and fifty cartridges from his house at Grants Street. Captain Drouven stated that he bought the revolver in Paris over thirty years ago. The police are inquiring into the matter.

# MAHOMEDAN COW SACRIFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 31.

Moulvi Liakat Hossein yesterday delivered a lecture at Beadon Square on cow sacrifice at the Bakrid festival. He opposed the killing and quoted passages from sacred books of the Mahomedans to show that it was opposed to the order of their prophet. The Moulvi also inaugurated a Cow Preservation Society and a dairy farm. The Moulvi announced that after his release from jail, he had retired from the field of politics and was directing his energies to other directions.

# SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 31.

The Simla Volunteers are sending a team to compete at the coming Meerut Rifle Meeting, which will probably be composed of Messrs. W. Rivett, P. Wood Collins, W. Turner, A. W. Baird and F. Thorpe, also Mr. V. E. Carville or Mr. A. E. Taylor.

POLICE-SERGENT George Hart, who played a prominent part in the chase of the two anarchists across Tottenham Marshes after they had shot a constable, has retired, after twenty-six years' service, on a pension. He served over six years at the Edmonton station. It will be remembered that both anarchists shot themselves, and Hart was at the death of the man who shot himself in a Walthamstow hat-

# NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following messages, which appear in the Australian papers now, to hand are later than the English mail:—

### Situation in Paris.

London, Oct. 16.

The officials of the Ministry of the Interior have discovered a conspiracy in Paris to disorganise the means of communication and transit. Portion of the conspirators' programme was to destroy railway lines and bridges and canal locks so that the military occupation of selected points would be prevented.

The Government threatens to inflict heavy penalties when the organisers of the plot have been arrested.

The strike itself is declared to be practically at an end.

A dynamite bomb was exploded on the railway line between Dreuil and Ailly yesterday. A watchman succeeded in stopping the Calais express half a mile from the scene of the outrage.

### Sensational Frauds.

Vancouver, Oct. 15.

Three prominent business men at Seattle have been arrested on charges of frauds in connection with Alaskhan coal lands. A sum of £40,000,000 is said to be involved. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of three others, one a resident of Vancouver and another an Englishman named Algernon Strachly. The method by which the frauds were perpetrated was the flotation of fictitious claims.

### Covered Courts Championship.

London, Oct. 16.

Yesterday A. F. Wilding (New Zealand) won the covered courts championship of England, defeating A. H. Lowe in the final, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

# CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

### Hoarded Wealth Coming in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 31.

During the year ending 31st July, 1910, the number of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab has risen from 316 to 706. The working capital from eight lakhs has risen to nearly sixteen lakhs and membership from twenty-three thousand to over thirty-eight thousand. There has not only been a marked expansion of Co-operative Societies but vast possibilities of co-operation are being opened up. In the Chenab Colony they have bought agricultural machinery, opened shops and traded in wood and cattle. At Panjawar in Hoshiapur a local society is taking combined action to protect the village from erosion. At Chuheke in Jullundur a bank which started with a capital of twenty rupees provided scholarships at the Middle School and has fromed a Standing Punchayat for the settlement of local disputes; in many places Bank Committees act as standing Punchayats. Co-operative storage and sale of grain is becoming popular among even the village folk of the Rechna Doab.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in his review, says he looks to the Cooperative movement as one of the means of securing the co-operation of farmers for erecting elevators in the great wheat exporting tracts, and these signs are therefore very encouraging. Bags of rupees crusted with mould have been also deposited in these banks and their restoration to the currency shows that the Co-operative movement is beginning to tap the hoarded wealth of the Province.

# ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

### Europeans Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 31.

To-day W. Deebde and [illegible] R. Field, two [illegible] were assistants of the Oriental Gas Company, placed before Mr. Swinhoe, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having seriously assaulted a constable of the Taltolah Thana, named Raghubar Tewari, while in the execution of his duty.

LATER,

Inspector Findlay, who is now on special duty in connection with the Khulna Conspiracy case, and the man Boilatt, were also arrested with the present two accused, but have since been discharged by the Commissioner of Police in the absence of adequate evidence against them. The Police applied to the Magistrate for an adjournment saying that the constable was laid up in hospital and was not expected to come round sooner than in ten days. His condition was very bad and unless he could appear in Court the case could not go on. Mr. A. C. Banerjee, for the defence, said that the constable according to his information was seen walking about at the Taltolah thana on Sunday last.

The case was adjourned till the 10th November, the defendants being released on bail.

# CALCUTTA GAMBLING AND COCAINE DENS.

### Police Raids and Several Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 31.

During the week-end several raids on gambling and cocaine dens have been made by the Calcutta police. On Saturday night two Sub-Inspectors, with a force of constables, raided a Marwari hotel, at 168, Cotton Street, kept by Hewab Thakar, and arrested eight men. The police gained access by sending one of their men dressed as a Marwari ahead. He induced the durwan who had been placed on guard to let him in and held the door open until his comrades came up. In the early hours of yesterday morning another gambling den at Tiretta Bazar was raided and thirteen men, mostly Banias, were arrested. Cards, dice, etc., and thirty rupees in cash were seized. A cocaine den in Bhistipara Burra Bazar was searched yesterday morning by Inspector Hyder and 100 packets of cocaine were seized. The occupier of the house, Gulam Rasul, was arrested.

MRS. EDWARDS, of South-street, Queenborough, Sheppey, has been presented with a purse containing £10 on the occasion of her 100th birthday. The money was subscribed publicly. Mrs. Edwards does her own cooking and sewing, and reads the newspaper regularly. Last week she walked without assistance to her

# THE HOME MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

(BY OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 14.

"The Great Manœuvres of 1910", as we are pleased to style them, terminated in a grand spectacular display at a convenient distance from Salisbury, where the curtain was rung down on the training of the Home forces, for the current year. The expenditure of energy and money has been considerable, but whether commensurate with the results obtained, would appear to be somewhat doubtful. What struck me most was the exceptionally high standard of training of the Regular Infantry, whose manœuvring left little to be desired. But, unfortunately, as is always the case in the shortened period of manœuvres in this country the infantry beyond accomplishing weary marches day after day, had no opportunity, until the last day of the manœuvres of shewing its efficiency in manœuvring in the field. The other arms have not as yet reached the standard of the infantry. The artillery "presumed" too much, as is often the case, I mean by this that it frequently advanced unnecessarily far to the front, and ignoring ideal positions, 4,000 to 5,000 yards from the enemy's main position, was content to follow closely the attacking infantry, and land itself in impossible positions.

In one particular case I noticed a battery come into action within 900 yards of hostile infantry, completely ignoring good artillery positions in its rear. More than once I saw artillery firing on its own infantry, a mistake too lightly passed over both on Service and at manœuvres. The mistake of this kind and its result, which occurred at the Modder River, appears to have been forgotten. Then our infantry had our guns on their backs and the Boers in their front. These mistakes are looked on by some as inevitable, but I hold that there is little excuse for them; they are in most cases due to carelessness; to an eagerness to open fire "at once" on "something"! and neglect to make a proper use of telescopes and field glasses. The cavalry men and horses were in splendid conditions.

This arm has made most marked and rapid progress. There was room for improvement and some space still remains to be taken up, especially in the training of the junior officers. As usual, too, little heed was given to the effect of modern rifle fire. The yeomanry were well mounted and are good horse men, but their training was most insufficient; as mounted infantry they were too often at a loss how to act, as cavalry they are unarmed, though in spite of this deficiency, I saw squadrons charging as the only way out of a difficult place whether they used their rifles in place of swords, I could not see! The National Service League must have rejoiced in the presence of a Territorial brigade of infantry, for nothing could have better illustrated the inadequacy of the time given for the annual training of the National Army or could have testified to the truth of the principles of the League.

It is rumoured that much of the marching of this brigade was merely a "special idea" and that it was reserved for the grand spectacle on the final day when the gallery would be crowded, but for this I cannot vouch. I feel sure, however, that this brigade would have been better employed in some elementary training, but I suppose that the recruiting difficulty cannot be any longer ignored. It was amusing to see the men of the old militia, who still form the bulk of the special reserve, allowing no opportunity of "doing the old soldiers" to escape. They are fine chaps, but did not take kindly to foot-slogging on manœuvres. The work of the staff was too much of the cut and dried order, to be deserving of any remark.

Each day had been mapped out beforehand. There is no remedy for it, because manœuvres in this country never can be really practical as they are in India. India is the only school for the proper practical instruction of the staff officer. Moreover, in India, as a rule, the Staff Officer is more, I should say, much more in touch with the regimental officer. A military correspondent of a London paper, by way of excusing the staff for its errors in timing the movement of troops, draws attention to the difficulties of the country in the manœuvre area. It is clear that the writer has no acquaintance with difficult country, an enormous expenditure was incurred in bringing the 2nd Cavalry Brigade across from Ireland, but this was more justified than the despatch of the 18th Infantry Brigade to Ireland, in order that it might train under its own divisional commander.

It must be remembered that the whole Territorial scheme is endangered for want of funds, and unless Mr. Haldane can overcome his "difficulties with the Treasury," namely, Mr. L. George, the debacle cannot be averted. The Treasury has hampered the War Minister from the outset and it is marvellous that under the difficulties he has laboured he has done so much. The County Associations were tried and strained to breaking point, and Mr. Haldane has at last taken them into his confidence and told them all!—all his troubles with "Treasury."

The [illegible] of raising the 2nd division to its war establishment was [illegible] The idea [illegible] well conceived, but [illegible] was accomplished the methods by which it [illegible] It was an may be unlearnt as soon as possible. education for the Staff to be able to deal with a complete division in the field. The civilian drivers in the Transport are a worry and vexation, and I felt sorry for the staff officers who had to deal with them. Where our manœuvres come into striking contrast with the French and German, especially the former, was the absence of any serious attempt at aerial reconnoitring. Colonel Capper, Chief of the Army Aeronautical Department, lecturing two days ago, before a civilian audience, said that the apathy of the English people in the conquest of the air was extraordinary. "What two other words may be substituted for English people"? Perhaps, Colonel Capper knows better than any one else. Next year, with aeroplanes, rushing in all directions, the manœuvres will be held under entirely new conditions; apart from that, they were above the average in a very marked degree.

# ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 31.

The anniversary of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore was celebrated on the 29th and 30th instant. Near the local Water Works Reservoir there were the usual shabads, hymns and lectures including one by Punditani Jiwan-Mookta, of Jammu, on the duties of women. Rs. 5,000 were collected for the Ferozepur Sikh Girls' School.

There was a Conference of Sikh ladies. The Punjab Brahmo Samaj has been also celebrating its 47th anniversary from 28th instant, There were Nagarkirtans and lectures by Principal Welinkar and other speakers, readings from scriptures of world religions. To-day there was a Ladies' Conference. The anniversary celebration was most successful.

THE payment by the Rangoon Port Commissioners of the sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by the local Government as a subscription to the King Edward Memorial Fund.

WHILE Messrs. H. M. Hext and Son, of Ilminster, were conducting a farm sale at Isle Brewers, a village in the neighbourhood, the Culmstock otter hounds were heard coming towards the premises in full cry. The auctioneer had already disposed of a few lots when the pack came in view of the crowd, and with one accord bidders and the "man with the hammer" joined the hunt, and left the sale unfinished. They followed the hounds a short distance up the stream, and had the satisfaction of being in at the death. Immediately

# PANCHGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

### Annual Prize Giving.

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay presided on Friday last over a large gathering on the occasion of the annual prize-giving at the above school. The central hall of the school was well filled with residents and visitors, when his Lord Bishop took the Chair at 5 p. m. After the singing of a hymn and prayer, the Principal (Rev. T. Rowan, M.A., B.D.) read his annual report, which gave "inter alia" the following interesting information:—

It is with satisfaction we are again able to report an increase in the number of pupils. At the present moment we have more Boarders than the school has had at any period in its history. This is the more encouraging as we lost at the end of last year—through quite exceptional circumstances—a number of boys whom we had hoped to have, and whom parents had intended to leave with us, for many years to come. We have not as yet at any time quite reached the limit of our boarding accommodation, but we have been within measurable distance of it more than once. Twenty-seven new boys have been admitted during the year and the number of boarders now stands at 57. A goodly number of these are junior boys. Of this we are glad. There is reasonable hope that at least 50 per cent. of those now on the school roll will remain with us for the next three or four years. This will give us the opportunity we desire. We shall have the uninterrupted training of these boys through their various standards and there will be for them a continuity of method with correspondingly satisfactory results. In the case of boys who come to us at a much greater age and who remain with us only a very limited period, we cannot expect the same good results. We are unable either to give a satisfactory finish to their previous education or to lay the foundation of a later structure. One of the serious hindrances to the obtaining of a sound education in this country is the constant removal of boys from school to school.

STAFF.

Several changes have taken place in the teaching staff during the year. In January Mr. A. C. Miller, who had served the school well for two years, received deserved promotion in being appointed Principal of Bishop's High School, Poona. It was some consolation to us in losing Mr. Miller that the authorities in seeking a worthy head for their school did us the honour of looking to our school to provide the man they wanted. Two new teachers have been added to the staff, Mr. Dudley and Mr. Norman. Mr. Dudley is an Exhibitioner, Honorman and Prizeman of Trinity College, Dublin. He has had experience in teaching, and under his care the junior boys, who require most careful instruction, have already made excellent progress. Mr. Norman, who was for many years a teacher in Bishop's High School, Poona, and for a period also in complete charge of it has charge of one of our middle standards and he has already had the satisfaction of seeing a member of his class secure a "first" place in the recent Government Scholarship Examinations. As we have every prospects of having a very full school next year, I am already arranging to get out two new masters from England. These will be University men, with experience in teaching and with the best qualifications. We shall have, therefore, a very strong staff when we re-open after the Christmas vacation.

EXAMINATION.

In the year under review our School has done well in public examinations. Over 30 successes have been obtained. Three boys were sent up for the Bombay Matriculation—all three were successful. In the Cambridge Locals we obtained 12 successes with an "Honor" and a "Distinction" and so secured first place among all Schools in the Presidency. Our Preliminary Cambridge Class especially distinguished itself. With one exception all in a large class passed their examination—and the result was highly creditable to the boys themselves and to Mr. Evans who had sole charge of their instruction. This past year we ventured to put forward seven candidates for the Trinity College (London) Music Examinations. We obtained six passes. More recently two of our boys were awarded Government Scholarships (tenable for 2 and 3 years) on the result of examinations held in Poona. As only four scholarships in all are awarded in the Poona Division, it is encouraging that two of them have been won by boys in our school. For the Drawing Examination, in connection with the Bombay School of Arts, eighteen candidates were presented this year. The results have not yet been made known, but we have reason to believe that our boys have done exceptionally well. Drawing is becoming an increasingly important subject and we intend to give it, in this school, the fullest possible attention.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector's Report for last year shows that he was quite satisfied with the work and general management of the school. Among other things he said:—"There has been a steady increase in the number of pupils. There is a very capable staff, consisting of the Principal, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and three graduates of English Universities. There has been a marked improvement in the work of the classes during the year and no effort has been spared to bring backward boys up to the mark. I should describe the teaching as thoroughly sound.

It is hardly necessary to say that the discipline, and tone of the school are excellent. The whole organization reminds one of an English School. The keenest interest is taken in boys both at work and play. This is the only school for boys in the [illegible] Presidency and I trust it will be found possible to maintain [illegible] it at its present high level. hills in this [illegible]

CONCLUSION.

I ended the report last year with the statement of our ideal, namely, to make this school the best of its kind in India. I feel to-day that we have been moving in the direction of our goal and that we are many steps nearer the attainment of our ideal than we were twelve months ago. I am encouraged in my belief by the knowledge that our school has certainly advanced in public estimation. I hold to-day very many letters from parents and guardians—received within the year—testifying to the confidence they have in our general management to the satisfaction they feel at the boys' progress and their gratitude for the care taken in the boys' general welfare. In many an application to for a School Prospectus parents have said that they were desirous of sending their boys here, because they had received such excellent accounts of the school. And we do not mean to go backward. We intend rather to spare neither purse nor person in order that this school may be—in every respect—what the best parents desire. At the present moment the methods of instruction are thorough and stimulating and that they are successful is proved by the results of public examinations. Discipline is firm and just; and the effort to cultivate and encourage the best qualities in our boys is manifest. Our school life has, of course, its ups and downs and our experience is not free from disappointment, but the general tone of our school is good and we have our hopes for yet brighter things. We have reasonable hope that with God's blessing on our work here the time is not far distant when every certificate given by our school will have a publicly recognized value, and when each boy who leaves us will go out fitted with those qualities of head and of heart which will ensure in the highest, best and noblest sense, true success in life. "Ut prosim"—"that I may advance"—is the school motto. That it may be fully realised in the case of each boy entrusted to our care is our most cherished desire.

After the distribution of certificates and prizes the Bishop addressed the gathering. His Lordship is a visitor of the school and his addresses on these occasions are greatly appreciated. He warmly congratulated the school on its recent successes and present position. He was glad to know the school had advanced so much in public estimation and that parents had such confidence in the Principal and his staff. Such a school met a great need and he was certain coming years would see it increase more and more. He was glad to know that not only was the instruction given of the best possible sort but that also a keen interest was taken in all manly sports. With reference to their games he wished to say a few words to the boys. They should remember that all games were not an end in themselves, but only a means to an end. They served when rightly entered into a most useful purpose. In their games it was possible for boys to acquire many lessons most serviceable in life. When boys in any game played for their side—not for themselves only, them and they should learn to take criticism aright. The man who in life did not take criticism in the proper spirit was a bore and often a failure. The captain of a side had special opportunities of acquiring lessons which made for success in after-life. Many of the distinguished men he (the Bishop) knew had been captains of teams in school and college. They should enter, therefore, into all games with enthusiasm not merely for the pleasure they gave but for the greater purpose they served—learning how to lose as well as to win. With reference to their work he had just one message to give. The beginning of it would probably be dull, but in spite of this, they should persevere. They would find all through life that the beginnings of things were hard and dull, but beyond difficulties and dullness lay success. They should never therefore be discouraged. They should try to think in times of difficulty that others had had a similar experience and had overcome. Any thing worth attaining came only through effort, and the attainment after true work meant the best kind of happiness. This was a truth well worth "learning early" and "learning well."

After this address the Principal warmly thanked His Lordship for his presence that day and for his helpful words. The boys gave three hearty cheers for the Bishop and a most interesting gathering came to an end.

## PLAGUE INOCULATION.

### Striking Results in the Punjab.

Captain C. A. Gill, I. M. S., Chief Plague Medical Officer in the Punjab, is the author of a very interesting "note" that has just been issued by the Punjab Government on the subject of the advantages of inoculation as a preventive measure against plague. Captain Gill first details the measures taken to popularise inoculation amongst the people and goes on to refer to some recent examples from Gujranwala where inoculation was carried out in 25 villages in which plague was either present or which subsequently became infected. The total population of these villages was 122,223; of these 2,595 were inoculated. 19,628 remained uninoculated. Amongst the inoculated there were 41 cases with 18 deaths giving a case incidence of 1·58 per cent. and a mortality of 7 per cent., whilst amongst the uninoculated there were 1,013 cases and 600 deaths, the case incidence being 5·16 per cent. and the mortality 3·05 per cent. respectively. If the number of deaths from plague had been as prevalent amongst the inoculated as amongst the uninoculated there would have been 79 deaths instead of which there were only 18. Thus the inoculation of 2,595 people amongst a plague-infected community was the means of saving 61 lives. This example of the effect of inoculation, therefore, says the "Pioneer," shows that the incidence of the disease amongst the uninoculated is about thrice as great as amongst the inoculated. Further figures he quotes indicate that the chance of recovery amongst persons who have been inoculated is twice as great as amongst those who have not submitted to this measure. Finally Captain Gill mentions a striking instance of the protective value of inoculation which was reported by Lieutenant E. S. Baillie, I. S. M. D., Civil Surgeon, Muzaffargarh, in his annual plague report. A "pansari" or "hakim" was engaged in treating plague cases in the town and those who lived outside the town. He was shrewd enough at the early stages of the epidemic to get himself inoculated, with the result that although he was constantly in the midst of infection he remained in excellent health throughout the epidemic. Unfortunately, however, he did not feel called upon to get his family inoculated nor did he advise others to follow his good example. It thus came about that infection, probably in the shape of infected fleas, attached itself to his clothing whilst visiting his patients. In this manner he conveyed the disease to his own house and shop in an uninfected quarter of the town, with the result that after a few days rats began to die and after a further interval his wife contracted the disease and died from plague.

## CHINESE DOCTORS.

### Their System of Treatment.

To the Western mind there is nothing more curious in Chinese customs than the persistency with which the Celestials have clung throughout the centuries to their system of medicine, an odd mixture, for the most part of superstition and hide-bond conservatism.

In the Chinese materia medica we find almost every variety of vegetable, animal, and mineral substance, and these reach about the number of one thousand—a remedy as someone has put it, for each disease to which, from the Chinese view-point, man is liable.

Roughly speaking, the Chinese medicines are derived about as follows :—

From metals and stones 138 kinds of physic are extracted ; from grasses and vegetables, such as roots stubs, flowers and seeds, 350 kinds ; from trees 130 kinds are found in the roots, bark, trunk, leaves, seeds and flowers; from the human body 27 kinds; from vegetables, such as cabbages, turnips, and birds, 34 kinds; from bugs, worms, shellfish, snakes, turtles, and flies, hundred kinds ; from fruits, 40 kinds; from vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, melon, etc., 62 kinds. And to all these must be added medicines derived from wheat, corn, and other grains.

The Chinese materia medica is indebted to the animal world to a considerable extent. Nostrums are made from the teeth and horns of the "dragon," musk, from the musk-deer and the list also includes bear's gall, deer's glue, sheep's milk, glue made from a black mule's hide, ram's horns, mare's milk, hoof of a white horse, thigh of a bay horse, [illegible] horns, kidneys, and gall ; deer's [illegible] sheep's lungs bones, [illegible] horn pulverised, and eyes and claws of the tiger. The skull, heart, brains, teeth, and blood of the dog are much esteemed.

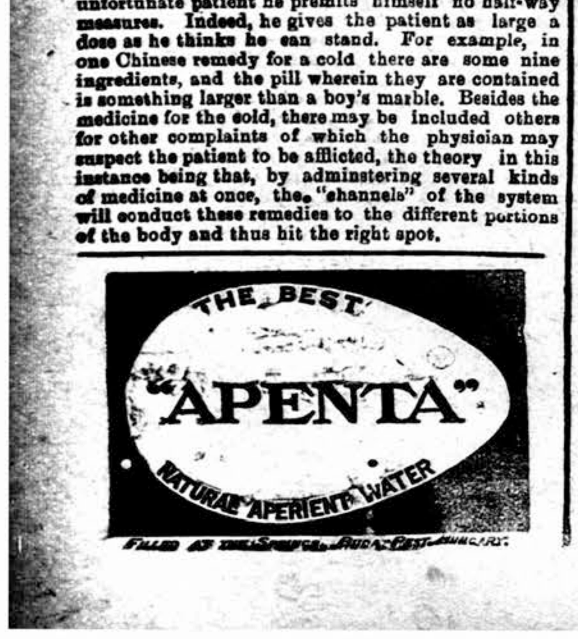
With respect to the practice of the Chinese doctor, it may be said that, to Occidental notions, the most curious feature of it is that the physician is employed by the year, and that his salary stops when any of the family to which he ministers becomes ill. In other words he is paid only for keeping them in good health.

The Chinese doctor believes in giving "like for like"—that is to say poison for poison—and so it follows that he employs in his practice almost every element known to nature. His medicine is no joke—it is pretty far reaching.

One odd thing about the Chinese doctor's prescriptions is that different medicines—ailment—are ordered on different days for the same ailment—a feature of treatment that has its origin in the Chinese belief that the human system is not the same at all times. For instance, the Celestials will tell you that there are some fifty or sixty kinds of heart disease, twenty or thirty forms of consumptions, and perhaps one hundred varieties of dyspepsia. Your true Chinese physician will claim that he can with correctness successfully diagnose without asking his patient a question. Opium and ginseng form no unimportant part of the Chinese materia medica and when the doctor in the Flowery Kingdom has exhausted every other remedy he turns to the above-mentioned drugs.

In addition to his medical knowledge, the Chinese doctor also claims the power to exercise the evil spirits through whose agency we humans are supposed to be afflicted.

When a Chinese doctor administers a dose to his unfortunate patient he premits himself no half-way measures. Indeed, he gives the patient as large a dose as he thinks he can stand. For example, in one Chinese remedy for a cold there are some nine ingredients, and the pill wherein they are contained is something larger than a boy's marble. Besides the medicine for the cold, there may be included others for other complaints of which the physician may suspect the patient to be afflicted, the theory in this instance being that, by adminstering several kinds of medicine at once, the "channels" of the system will conduct these remedies to the different portions of the body and thus hit the right spot.



## POLICE COURT

### ALLEGED CHEATING BY EUROPEAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the C. I. D., charged Arthur Alex Conway Weatherall with cheating one Col. Haggard in respect of a cheque of Rs. 1,000.

Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., conducted the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

The facts of this case have been previously reported.

Inspector Morris, examined-in-chief, said that while making inquiries in another case, he received certain information, in consequence of which he arrested the accused and sent a wire to Colonel Haggard on the 24th. To his telegram he received a reply by wire from Colonel on the same day. After receiving the reply, he warned the accused not to use the cheque, which the accused handed over to him. After arresting the accused, he searched the belongings of the accused in the presence of a panch and, amongst other things, he found a banking account with the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., and turning over the pages, he found an entry, dated 4th August last, of Rs. 10,200-1-3 credited to the accused.

The accused said that that was in his handwriting.

Continuing witness said in consequence of a statement made by the accused he sent a wire to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. He received a reply to that by wire on the 29th September to the effect that Weatherall's account was closed in March, 1909.

Witness then said that he had also stopped the payment of Col. Haggard's cheque.

Cross-examined, witness said that he arrested the accused on the 25th September in connection with another case. He warned the accused on the same day not to use the cheque. He stopped payment a day previous to the arrest. The accused had informed the witness that he had wired to Col. Haggard to pay the balance to Turner Hoare and Company. The accused also told him that the entries in the book since March were in his (accused's) hand-writing.

Mr. Sullivan here closed his case.

The accused in his statement, said he was carrying on negotiations with Col. Haggard about the purchase of a motor car, and he went four or five times to the Bombay Motor Car Company and there saw Mr. Pratt Stuart. He showed the telegrams passing between him and Col. Haggard to Mr. Stuart whom he told that the car should be kept as a 'pucca' sale. Mr. Stuart advised him that he (accused) should never be sure of the sale until he (accused) had some money in hand. The car had been advertised and might be sold at any moment. He then told Mr. Stuart that he would wire to Col. Haggard to send him Rs. 1,000 stating that he had paid that amount to the Company in order to get Col. Haggard commited to the purchase. His intention was to hand over the cheque to Turner Hoare and Company immediately he got it and ask them to let him have his commission of Rs. 250 out of it. On 24th September he received a letter from Col. Haggard in which he mentioned that he did not know the accused well and therefore did not send Rs. 5,000 but had sent Rs. 1,000. On receiving the letter, he immediately wired to Col. Haggard to pay the balance to Turner Hoare and Company. On the 25th the Inspector Morris came and took over his papers. The cheque arrived on the 26th and he handed it over to Inspector Morris. The statement in the telegram that he had paid the Rs. 1,000 to the Company was not correct, but that was made to bind Colonel Haggard. He had never the opportunity of handing over the cheque to Turner Hoare and in his letter to Mrs. Barlow he had admitted that the amount was not all his.

His Worship framed a charge of making a false representation to Col. Haggard and thereby dishonestly inducing Col. Haggard to send him a cheque of Rs. 1,000.

The accused asked for a short adjournment to take legal advise as, he said, he had no intention of cheating; he added that he had told the truth right through.

His Worship adjourned the case till Monday next.

## SEIZURE OF SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

In pursuance of a warrant issued by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cowasji Pettigara, of the C.I.D., has sergts. the following books :—25 copies of Bepin Chandra Pal's English lectures, from Tukaram Krishnaji, Girgaum Road ; 31 copies of Bepin Chandra Pal's English lectures, from Krishnaji Raghunath, Poona Chitra Shala, Kalbadevie Road ; 188 copies of Bepin Chandra Pal's Marathi lectures, from Govind S. Mule, C. P. Tank ; 8 copies of Bepin Chandra Pal's Marathi lectures, from Tukaram Pundlik Sheti; 2,280 copies of "Itihasik Purshachi Ursav Ka Karu Naya" from Ganesh Narayen Joshi, Vijaya Press, Girgaum; 23 copies of Bepin Chandra Pal's English lectures, 51 copies of Bepin Chandra Pal's Marathi lectures, 17 copies of "Lohabin", 16 copies of "Ram Karia's Onama", 15 copies of "Ashvalhama", 1 copy of "Vijaya Durga" and 1 copy of Pratabsing", from the Hind Agency, C. P. Tank.

## ROBBING A PLAGUE RA[illegible]MOSI.

At the Esp[illegible]lanade Police Court, yesterday, before [illegible] W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Mahomedan named Ramzan was charged by Inspector Lewis with the theft of a watch and chain belonging to Mahadu Rama, a Plague Ramosi, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street. It appeared that on Saturday last at 3 a. m. while the complainant was asleep on a bench by the road-side, the accused put his hand into the complainant's pocket and tried to remove the watch and chain. The complainant woke up and seized the accused when the latter bit him on the arm.

The accused said he did not actually remove the property. He only attempted to remove it when the complainant caught him. He hit the complainant as the latter assaulted him. He pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## A DOUBTFUL CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Hari Soma, a coolie, with the theft of gold studs, a pair of diamond links and some wearing apparels, valued at Rs. 160, belonging to one Kalicheran Baloo, a jeweller, residing at Kalbadevie Road.

Mr. D'Lima, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kharshed Nariman.

The prosecution story was that about eight months ago the complainant missed the property. The accused, who was his servant, disappeared three days after the theft without receiving his salary. On Friday he returned on work and demanded his salary when the complainant handed him over to the police.

His Worship said that the case was a doubtful one and acquitted the accused.

## THE GILDER STREET EXPLOSION.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. B. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Ibrahim Gulam Rasool, with manufacturing and possessing explosives without a license. The charge was preferred in connection with the explosion which occurred last Saturday near the accused's shop in Gilder Street. On the application of Mr. Dhondi, pleader for the accused, the case was adjourned as the accused was ill and could not attend Court.

The Lord Mayor of Leeds, in opening a Grocers' and Bakers' Exhibition in that city, strongly recommended the following recipe : "Two equal quantities of generosity, and if for others, add a few dozen smiles, followed by the same number of kind words : sprinkle freely with fun and merriment, flavour with wit and wisdom, and mix thoroughly with the spirit of love ; warm with bright looks, and serve immediately."

## THE MAKING OF HERKOMER.

### Autobiography of a Famous Artist.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the famous artist, has produced an interesting human document in his new book, which he calls "The Herkomers." In this he declares that he has put himself under "the microscope for temperamental analysis." "Given to the introspective habit—natural in the first instance, as well as early encouraged by my father—it could hardly be otherwise than that I should succumb to the temptation of self-dissection in this story. In this record I wish to bring out into strongest relief the moral and psychological assistance I have received from my father, to whom I owe such success as much as to innate idiosyncrasy. He recognised the flaws in my character, and made them as non-active as possible; whilst he encouraged and fostered the proclivities likely to lead me to the desired goal, and this with a wisdom that was as logical as it has proved to be far-reaching."

HIS FATHER'S APPRENTICESHIP.

When Sir Hubert's father was a lad "the mediæval custom of apprenticeship to the various trade guilds was still in vogue in Bavaria, and he was put to the trade of joiner in the regular way. The distance from our native village, Waal, to Munich is a little over forty miles—a twenty hours' journey on foot with rests. As my grandfather had also been apprenticed in Munich, he was acquainted with a modest hostelry where father and son, footsore and weary, could rest for the night. The next morning my grand grandfather presented the boy to his master, where he left him with the words, "Be honest and industrious. The Government offered a medal for the best drawing done by an apprentice. My father showed talent for drawing that the master was anxious for him to compete. But a difficulty stood in the way and that was money. To his surprise, help came from the drawing-master, who supplied him with the necessary materials. The name of that generous man was Hanfstangl, a lithographer, and father of the Hanfstangls who are at the present day distinguished photographer of pictures. . . . The boy gained the medal, head and shoulders over the other competitors. He was told that drawings of such preeminence done by an apprentice had never before been seen.

HERKOMER'S CHILDHOOD.

When his father once more settled in his native village he secured a commission "from the little community to make a new altar in Gothic work for the church. My father's altar was pure, if stern in its Gothic, and was his work from first to last—design, carving, gilding, and colouring. A couple of years after my father's marriage—that is, in 1849—I was born. My father was still working at his altar when the new-born babe was brought in the arms of the proud old grandmother, to the church for baptism. The young master watched the ceremony as he stood on the scaffolding, but before the child was taken from the church he descended to have a peep at the little bit of humanity—his son, who was to mean so much to him in after-life."

ENGLISH TASTE IN THE FIFTIES.

After a short life in America, the Herkomer family came to England. "If America was without artistic taste in the fifties, England, with less excuse, was little better. Should my reader be old enough," says Sir Hubert, "he will remember that the absence of artistic taste in the applied arts was general throughout this country. There was no carpet that was not outrageous or vulgar in pattern and garish in colour; no wallpaper that was not inartistic or downright hideous; and no ornament for the mantelpiece that was not childish. There was, of course, the ubiquitous antimacassar, and a material for the covering of chairs and sofas made of horsehair was considered the height of style." Here is Sir Hubert's description of an eventful visit paid to the Graphic office. On a certain Sunday he had seen on Wimbledon Common some gipsies in camp who were making clothing-pegs. "I am going to draw that he said, "and try and get it taken by the new illustrated paper, the "Graphic." This he did, and then drew his sketches on the wood block, as was necessary in those days. Now Mr. W. L. Thomas, the founder and manager of the "Graphic," had a sort of watchdog that all applicants had to pass before being allowed to enter his private room. He gave me a curt reception, "Mr Thomas is engaged; you can't see him." But at last he got in, and Mr. Thomas said, "Where have you been, or what have you done? I have not seen and of your work before." Then came the verdict: "Well, as much work as you like to do of this 'quality' I shall be glad to have." "Unforgettable words," adds Sir Hubert. "I received £8 on the spot for that drawing, and I have never lacked work from that day to this." When he called again and asked Mr. Thomas for a subject, he said, "No; you look for your own subjects." "In my heart I bitterly resented these words, but they were the words I needed ; they were the making of me as an artist."

FINDING A SUBJECT.

Then came a dramatic moment which had a great after-influence. On the third day in the search for a subject "I wandered in a sort of aimless way, perhaps for want of something better to do, into the chapel of the Royal Hospital, which was situated at the end of my street. I was [illegible] one of the side pews allotted [illegible] whole body of the chapel [illegible] put into pensioners, w[illegible] visitors, for the old he[illegible] was occupied by the old [illegible]ing their red coats. What grand [illegible]! Here was a subject of the first water! After service I lingered on, got into conversation with one or two of the veterans, and soon found there would be no difficulty in getting them to sit—for a consideration. Before I went to bed that night my design was made." For this drawing he got £10, and the Graphic published it. This drawing laid the foundation for that other picture which became so famous, "The Last Muster."

"THE LAST MUSTER."

That masterpiece was painted in a Chelsea studio 24ft. long, but 8ft. wide—"a box studio." "When I thought of the Academy I felt miserable, arguing with myself that so curious a picture would never be hung. The canvas was literally divided into two parts: the upper all architecture, and the lower all figures—the row of heads forming the central dividing-line." However the picture was sold for £1,200 before it went to the Academy, and when it was exhibited to the Council of the Academy Mr. George Richmond wrote and told Herkomer that "the whole Council clapped their hands enthusiastically." "On the opening of the exhibition practically the whole Press burst forth in a unanimous chorus of praise." This autobiograpny of an artist is full of interest, and the reproductions of his famous pictures and portraits of his mother and father add much to its human interest.

As twenty work-girls came out of a dress-maker's shop in the Rue Boileau, Paris, at mid-day, an arm encircled the waist of one of them. The girl protested indignantly. The too-gallant intruder was well dressed in a frock-coat, grey trousers, top hat, patent leather boots, and wore smart grey suede gloves. But he was a hideous little person. The girls began making fun of him, when suddenly he caught hold of one and put his face close against hers. She boxed his ears, and he dropped on all fours and bit her leg. The girls rushed off shrieking, and two policemen arrested the aggressor. The creature was a chimpanzee, the "Express" explains—the pet of an explorer living near at hand. He was captured after a struggle, and carried off by his master's cook, who went to fetch him at the police station, where he had spent the night. An amusing item of the story is that the police magistrate got very angry with the monkey when he was first brought in, because he refused to answer any questions, and turned his back on the official table.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Easily Cure

THE WORST COUGH

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value

Sold in bottles everywhere.

## "STRIVING TO BE MAN."

### A Look Towards the Future.

Mr. John Burroughs is a veteran American lover of nature now past seventy. His knowledge of nature is extraordinary and first hand. When he visited the Grand Canon he said to his friends, "There! Empty your heads of vanity and look at this terrestrial Book of Revelation." A remarkable article in the "Independent" from his pen is also a book of revelation, for he unfolds the wonderful story of man's evolution.

MAN—A WORLD-PRODUCT.

"With what different feelings we look upon the physical creation in the light of the theory of evolution from the feelings with which our fathers looked upon it!" he writes. "Evolution makes the universe alive. In its light we see that mysterious potency of matter itself, that something in the cold under foot that justifies Emerson's audacious line of the 'worm striving to the man.' We are no longer the adopted children on the earth, but her own real offspring. In imagination stand off in vacant space and see the earth rolling by you, a huge buble with all its continents and seas and changing seasons and countless forms of life upon it and remember that you are looking upon a great cosmic organism, pulsing with the vital currents of the universe, and that what it holds of living forms were not arbitrarily imposed upon it from without, but vitally evolved from within, and that man himself is one of its products as literally as are the trees that stand rooted to the soil.

THE IMPULSE THAT SENT MAN FORWARD.

"Whence the impulse that sent man forward? Why was one animal form endowed with the capacity for endless growth and development, and all the others denied it? Ah! that is the question of questions. Compared with the development of his bodily powers, man's mental and spiritual growth has been very rapid. He seems to have been millions of years in getting his body, while he has been only millenniums in getting his reason and intelligence. What progress since the dawn of history! The most marvellous thing about man's evolution is the inborn upward impulse in some one low organism that rested not till it reached its goal in him. The mollusk remains, but some impulse went out from the mollusk that begat the fish. The fish remains, but some impulse went out from the fish that begat the amphibian. The amphibian remains but some impulse went out from the amphibian that begat the reptile. The reptile remains, but some impulse went out from the reptile that begat the mammoth ; and so on up to man.

A WONDERFUL GOLDEN THREAD.

"Man must have had a specific line of descent. One golden thread must connect him with the lowest forms of life. And the wonder is that this golden thread was never snapped or lost through all the terrible vicissitudes of the geologic ages. But I suppose it is just as great a wonder that the line of descent of the horse, or the sheep, or the dog, or the bird, was not snapped or lost. Some impulse or tendency was latent or potential in the first unicellular life that rested not till it eventuated in each of these higher forms. Did any terrestrial or celestial calamity endanger the line of descent of any of the higher creatures? Was any form cut off in the world-wide crustal disturbances of the earth at the end of paleozoic and mesozoic time, when so many forms of animal life appear to have been wiped out, that might in time have given birth to a kind unlike or superior to any now upon the earth? Species after species have become extinct, whole orders and families have gone out, often rather suddenly. Why we know not. Why the line of man's descent was not cut off, who knows? It is a vain speculation. "The physical evolution of man is no doubt complete. He will never have wings, or more legs, or longer arms, or a bigger brain. The wings and the extra legs and the keener sense he has left behind him. His development henceforth must be in the mental and spiritual. He is bound to have more and more dominion over Nature, and see more and more clearly his own relation to her. He will in time completely subdue and possess the earth. He will conserve in the future as he has wasted in the past. He will learn to conserve his own health. He will banish disease; he will stamp out all the plagues and scourges, through his scientific knowledge; he will double or treble the length of life. Man has undoubtedly passed through and finished certain phases of his emotional and mental development. He will never again be the religious enthusiast and fanatic he has been in the past; he has not worshipped his last, but he has worshipped his best. He will build no more cathedrals; he will burn no more martyres at the stake. His religion as such is on the wane. But his humanitarianism is a rising tide. He is coming less and less a savage, revolts more and more at the sight of blood and suffering. The highly religious ages were ages of blood and persecution. Man's tenderness for man has vastly increased. The sen[illegible] of the sacredness of human life has increas[illegible] faith in his gods has declined. H[illegible] human as he has grown le[illegible] has atrophied h[illegible] heart. [illegible] has grown more [illegible] superstitious. Science [illegible] faith, but it has softened his [illegible] fear of Nature has given place to love. Man never loved as he does now. He has withdrawn his gaze from heaven and fixed it upon the earth. As his interest in other worlds has diminished his interest in this has increased. As the angels have departed, the children have come in.

LOSING THE SAVAGE VIRTUES.

"When the nations, too, cease to be savage and selfish and become altruistic, then the new birth of humanity will actually have occurred. As an artist and a creator of beautiful forms, man has also had his day ; he loved the beautiful, the artistic or the ornamental, long before he loved the true and the just.

"He was proud before he was kind; he was chivalrous before he was decent ; he was tattooed before he was washed, he was painted before he was clothed ; he built temples before he built a home; he sacrificed to his gods before he helped his neighbour; he was heroic before he was self-denying; he was devout before he was charitable. We are losing the savage virtues and vanities and growing in the grace of all the humanities, and this process will doubtless go on, with many interruptions and setbacks, of course, till the kingdom of love is at last fairly established upon the earth."

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ...... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st October 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. | | | Time Occupied in Transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H | M. | Hrs. | Mts |
| Turkey ... | 31 | 8 | 10 a.m. | 5 | 46 |
| Teheran ... | 31 | 12 | 5 p.m. | 1 | 10 |
| Suez ...... | 31 | 2 | 15 p.m. | 0 | 45 |

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Ahwaz line right to Ahwaz but still interrupted to Mohammerah (28-10-10).

Bhamo route to China restored between Tengueh and Yungchang but interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Kuteing and Yunnanfu. (31-10-10).

## WIRELESS SIGNALS FOR TRAINS.

### Mr. Lee de Forest's Invention.

The possibility of running trains by means of wireless signals, especially by communication through wireless telephone directly from signalman to engineer, is strongly asserted by Lee De Forest, inventor of the wireless system bearing his name, in an article published in "Modern Electrics" (New York). Dr. De Forest tells us that a test of this plan is soon to be made on the New York Central road. He writes :

"The possibility of telegraphing wirelessly to moving trains over considerable distances by means of the old-fashioned spark telegraph, was, I believe, first demonstrated in 1905 over the Chicago and Alton Railroad out of Chicago and St. Louis. . . . . . .

"Subsequent experiments at New Haven, Conn., and Toronto, Canada, demonstrated the correctness of my view, that the track-rail system, including the mass of telegraph or telephone wires along the right of way, served not only as a conducting zone or wave chute along which the electric waves preferred to travel ; but also acted as a net to catch waves coming transversely and obliquely toward the right of way, and then distributing in both directions along the track a surprizingly large amount of electric energy.

"By this arrangement it would be a comparatively simple matter to telegraph regularly to and from express trains over a distance of, say, 40 miles (20 miles on each side of the track-side station). However, the commercial applications of such a wireless-telegraph service would be generally confined to a few limited trains, where for the benefit of travelling business men, a news or stock report service could be made a feature. The expense of carrying a telegraph operator on board, more than the cost of the equipment entailed, would greatly limit such application.

"With the radio (or wireless telephone,) however, the case becomes very different, so different in fact that it is my firm belief that ere many years the telephoning to moving trains, and especially to locomotives, will become a very common, or well-nigh universal adjunct to our elaborate railroad safety appliances.

"For such a purpose long distance of communication will be quite unnecessary, in fact, undesirable. . . . This system would enable the signalman to talk direct to the engineer for a period of one to four minutes, and add immensely to the probability that he will receive the proper signal, or enable him to receive orders or information which the semaphore can not possibly communicate. The engineer could not, of course, reply, except to O. K, by whistle. It would appear that by this appliance it will be generally quite unnecessary for a train to stop merely to receive dispatcher's orders. What value this saving of time of hundreds of trains would aggregate to the railroads in a year, I have no means of estimating. Surely it would total very large figures."

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "D Balduino," Nov. 5.

List of passengers per "D. Baldoino" expected to arrive here on the 5th of November in the afternoon:—

Allies, Mr. W K
Ahrens, Mr
Buidarban, Mr
Buchanan Lieut Col.
Baron Van Wilezeoh
Bladian Miss
Bury Miss
Batty Rev and Mrs
Chand Mr
Colonnello Mr and Mrs.
Coster Mr and Mrs
Catania Mrs.
Carnagie Mr
Carnagie, Mrs
Carnagie, Mrs
Carnagie, Mrs
Carpendale, Lieut
Coxes Scott, Mr
Clapole, Miss
Drey, Mrs
O'Donnel, Mr
Danies H W Cat and Mrs
De Liberies Mrs
Dwarkadas, Mr
Das, Mr
Das, Mr
Fay Mrs E R
Fitzherbert, Mr
Fox, Major
Force Jones, Rev Mrs and child
Foster, Mr
Gough, Mr
Gordon Smith Lieut
Greestreet, Capt
Hogan, Miss
Hansley, Mr[illegible]
Hazel[illegible]
[illegible] and Miss
[illegible]grove, Col
Hallward, Mr
Hardcastle, Mr and Mrs
Harve Jones, Mrs
Hessy, Mr
Incrie, Mr H
Ingles, Miss
Kirissoglan, Rev and Mrs
Kennedy, Rev and Mrs
Knots, Miss
Linton, Miss A J
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs.
Macfie, Mr and Mrs
Mangos Mr Mrs and child
Mohanlal, Mr
Mongini, Mr Mrs and child
Mac Quade Mrs and Miss
Newman Mrs and Miss
Olcese Mr
Olcese, Mr and Mrs
Poixote de Olivera
Pope, Miss
Pirovani, Mr and Mrs
Paul Macola Mr and Mrs
Politi, Mr
Pont, Mr Mrs and Miss
Proctor, Mr Mrs and Miss
Provost, Major and Mrs
Padre, Serafino
Quintaba, Mrs and children
Rawley, Mr
Roberts, Mrs and Miss
Riddell Miss
Savage, Mr
Schaerrer, Mrs
Saur, Miss
Saur, Miss
Shaw, Mr Mrs and Miss
Sereggio, Miss
Sealey, Capt
Swayne, M[illegible]
St[illegible]
[illegible]rs
[illegible]uart, Prince and Mrs
Strong, Capt
Salwyn, Lieut-Col
Tomkins, Mr Mrs and child
Thomas, Major and Mrs
Vera Hunt, Mrs
Waller, Lieut A D
Wallack, Mrs L W
Wilford, Col
Widdinscombe, Mr

Stephen's
Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

STAMPED MONOGRAMS AND CRESTS IN COLOURS AND GOLD.

Few women can afford to buy their notepaper by the ream nowadays. It is not that we do not correspond as much with our friends as we used to formerly. If we are not, perhaps, so verbose, and the news letter of family gossip is a little out of date, the entertaining and the business affairs, the charities and the Overseas mail, which represent a large share of the day's duties of most women in this times make great demands on the store of stationery. But all the same, fashion plays an evergrowing part in the choice of note-paper. Now that there is such a vogue for coloured effects, a particular shade can never be sure of remaining long in the popular fancy. A stock of extinct stationary is in its way every whit as embarrassing as a wardrobe of demode clothes. Just now, however, the novelties for the new season of entertaining, when note-writing begins once more in sober earnest, are most interesting. There are some charming styles in pale tones in the new satin-striped paper which will be much to the fore this year. The stripes are somewhat broad, while the surface is almost imperceptibly ribbed, giving just the correct amount of resistance to the pen, which makes the best of the most mediocre hand. Plain, slightly rough paper is also to the fore as well as that in which the ribbing is practically a watermark. The two colours—that is, the palest mauve and pigeon's-breast grey, are calculated to show up the large, firm handwriting of the average Englishwoman, which is always the envy of modern French- women, and, in fact, of all foreigners. It is, however, in the stamping that individuality also shows itself. The colours chosen are most varied. Although the address is usually stamped in a darker shade of the tone which distinguishes the paper itself, or in black or white, crests, which are steadily coming back to favour, are all heraldically correct. This involves the use of many dies. "A tree eradicated fessways, vert," or "a griffin's head, az., beaked and eared, gold," would be carried out in gold and colours punctiliously according to precedent, the effect being distinctly novel. The crest—small in size—is placed in a lozenge or circle at the extreme left-hand corner of the paper. Very small designs are, in fact, consistent with the modern dislike to any parade of crests and coronets, and now that they are only just countenanced again, there is no wish to accentuate the fact too noticeably. Although blocks are still used to some extent by those who find in them a great convenience, especially since they can be so easily stamped before they are made up, a return has been made to the old double sheet, and to the somewhat large "duke" or the "duchess" size and form. Envelope flaps are always pointed, except in cases where the address is printed on them, when the oblong shape is more convenient. Crests are little seen on envelopes. An attempt has been made to bring in what is known as "Louis XVI. note," which is very small in size, too small, in fact, except for the shortest invitations. Many people would get hardly more than one word in a line or finish a sentence in the whole four pages unless they altered materially their style in writing, or confined themselves to telegraphic abruptness. The paper looks much more like the notes on which children write doll correspondence, or send out invitations to their small friends for birthday tea-parties. This size can, in fact, hardly be taken seriously, although there are, of course, many women to whom novelty of any description always appeals. They may elect to perplex the Post Office and amuse their friends by adopting the midget note for a while. These absurdities of fashion, however, never last.

## THIRST-QUENCHING DESERT PLANTS.

Accounts of plants resorted to by thirsty travellers in the desert for their abundant juices are frequently found in popular works, often unfortunately more or less apocryphal. The following brief but authoritative summary is from an article in the "National Geographic Magazine" (Washington, August), entitled "Notes on the Deserts of the United States and Mexico" and abstracted from a recent Carnegie institution publication written by the director of the Department of Botanical Research, D[illegible] T. McDougal. We read:

"The Indian and the de[illegible] Daniel relief in the juices o[illegible] fruits of som[illegible] the [illegible] desert traveller often seek [illegible] plants when water fails. The [illegible] of the prickly-pears are slightly juicy, [illegible] stems of the same plant or the great trunks of the saguaro contain much sap, but for the most part it is bitter, and while it would save life, in extremity, yet it is very unpleasant to use.

"The barrel cactus or bisnaga (Echinocactus) however contains within its great spiny cylinders a fair substitute for good water. To get at this easily one must be armed with a stout knife or an axe with which to decapitate the plant which is done by cutting away a section from the top. Lacking a suitable tool, the thirsty traveller may burn the spines from the outside of the bisnaga by applying a lighted match, and then crush the top with a heavy stone. This or other means is taken to remove a section six to eight inches in thickness. Next a green stake is obtained from some shrub or tree that is free from bitter substances, and with this or with the axe the white tissue of the interior is pounded to a pulp and a cavity that would hold two gallons is formed. Squeezing the pulp between the hands into this cavity will give from three to six pints of a drinkable liquid that is far from unpleasant and is generally a few degrees cooler than the air

"Scouting Indians have long used the bisnaga, and a drink may be obtained in this manner by a skilled operator in five to ten minutes. Some travellers are inclined to look with much disfavour on the liquid so obtained, but it has been used without discomfort by members of expeditions from the Desert Laboratory. That it is often preferred by Indians to fair water is evinced by the fact that the Whipple Expedition found the Mohaves near the mouth of the Bill Williams River, in 1853, cooking ducks and other birds in the juice of these plants by means of heated stones dropped into the cavity containing the pulp.

"The sap of the saguaro ("Cereus giganteus") and of other cacti contains bitter substances that make it impossible to be used to allay thirst by man although it may be given to burros. A supply is usually obtained by falling the heavy trunk and elevating the ends a few inches above the ground, while the middle is allowed to sag lower over a bucket or vessel that has been suitably placed in a hole in the ground below. A cut is made above the bucket to allow the liquid to escape, while the process is hastened somewhat by building a fire under the ends.

"The experiences of the expeditions from the Desert Laboratory made it evident that a still or condenser, by which even a small quantity of drinkable water could be obtained from the abundant sap of these plants or from alkaline waters, would greatly facilitate field-work. After some experiment, one was designed by Mr. Godfrey Sykes, in which the cactus pulp or liquid to be distilled is placed in a boiler of pressed steel. This apparatus is now used by the laboratory parties while at work in the deserts. It has a capacity of several gallons per day, which enables a party to make an extended stay at a locality where the untreated water is undrinkable."

Had it not been for an intelligent elephant, the disaster to the Indian pilgrims in the Ganges, near Sorori, last week, would have been considerably more serious, the "Mail" states. While thousand of pilgrims were bathing the river suddenly rose and 200 of the pilgrims were drowned. The elephant, which belonged to a certain Jung Bahadur, saved, it is said, at least a thousand lives. With ropes attached to its trappings, it repeatedly swam out to the distressed pilgrims, who clung to the ropes, and thus landed safely.

Advice to Mothers :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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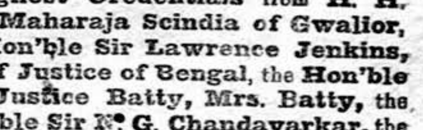

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# BY THE WAY.

## THE FAR EAST.

From an instructive article in the "Times" we learn, too, that events in the Far East are on the whole pacifically inclined. The annexation of Korea by Japan, though inevitable, was undeniable, sudden. The lazy, easy-going Koreans have wisely concentrated their attention on the inevitability rather than the suddenness of their loss of liberty, and the kindliness and tact of Viscount Terauchi in his administration of the province have established the change with the least possible friction. There have been certain inconveniences arising from the rapidity of recent developments, particularly to foreign residents, and indeed it is not surprising that the feverish haste in which the annexation was undertaken has given rise to the suggestion that the move was not dictated by fears of Korean unrest, but by the self-seeking policy of the Katsura Ministry, that saw in this popular step a chance of prolonging its own life. But while nothing untoward has risen between the annexed and the annexor, it cannot be overlooked that here is a new source of possible friction between China and Japan. China will hardly be reassured by the curious hastiness that has marked this last movement of the Japanese Government. Indeed, many friends of Japan will feel their confidence a little shaken, though this will be instinctive rather than resting on any tangible evidence.

## A GREAT VOYAGE.

The pomp and pageantry of the farewells may for a moment obscure the significance of the Duke of Connaught's start for South Africa, but stripped of these necessary trappings the voyage is seen in all its vitally interesting significance. The Duke will act as his Majesty's representative in opening the first Union Parliament. King George, "the only and rightful liege lord" of these his Dominions beyond the seas, by this act sets his seal to a great coalition. Sets his seal, for he, it must never be forgotten, is the keystone in the arch of Empire. And it is very essential that his Majesty's power and dignity as the head of the Empire should be fully declared in a land where white men from only a fraction of the population, barely a fifth. Behind this small community of white men the blacks must be taught to see the whole weight of the Empire. He sets his seal on a great coalition, on the union of countries built up by several nations. The adventurous spirit of the Portuguese, Bartholomew Diaz, the quaint methods of the Dutchman, Van Riebeek, with his old cracked piano, the sturdy independence of the French Huguenots, Sheikh Joseph, the Malayan, and Rhodes the Empire-builder, have all had a share in the work, in the work of building a country which now sends golden Argosies to England richer by far than those that crossed the Spanish Main.

## PERFECT PEACE.

Public opinion is said to have had something to do with the happy conclusion of the cotton war. Peace having been restored, the mills will begin work again on Monday. We are not surprised. No people with a sense of humour, were they employers or workmen, could go on fighting for such a reason at the affair of George Howe. The fact of their fighting even so long as they have, is another instance of the curious truth that in a multitude of counsellors there is often less wisdom than in the individual. Wars have been declared before now on grounds almost as paltry as George Hove, but not quite so ridiculous. Lancashire would have become a laughing-stock for the country if it had jeopardised the prosperity of the cotton trade for so infinitesimally small a matter. Nobody seems to have adopted the expedient of a hearty laugh which we suggested for settling the business. The "modus vivendi" which has been discovered—it deserves a pompous Latin phrase—consists in George Howe being found work at another mill and the man he displaces taking up Howe's old job. There is humour here also. We hope the parties to the agreement are conscious of it. More sincerely still we trust George Howe's change-mate feels no grievance. If that were so, anything might happen. Barring this improbable possibility. nothing remains but to congratulate Mr. Askwith on his tact and untiring effort.

## CANADA AND THE SPIDER'S WEB.

Sir George Ross, a Dominion Senator, has pointed out very ably the loss that would accrue to Canada from reciprocity with the United States. The great trunk railway lines, which now run east and west would suffer severely; so would the ocean steamships. And it is not as if at present Canada was acting at all churlishly towards her great neighbour; on the contrary, she is twice as generous: she admits American produce at an average duty of 24 per cent, while America admits her produce at an average duty of 48 per cent. This refers only to those imports which pay duty, but as a matter of fact nearly one-half of the American produce is admitted free. We might supplement Sir George Ross's argument by pointing out that as a result of the tariff 142 American concerns have opened branches in Canada and that fully one-third of their capital is Canadian. With the advent of reciprocity, the necessity for this welcome invasion, which places so much money and work in Canadian hands, would disappear. But of course, above and beyond all the disadvantages of reciprocity to the Dominion would be the blow dealt to the Mother Country, to her investments in Canadian railways, to the value of the preference now extended to us. Imperial relations would be hard hit. May it be long before Canada walks into the spider's web.

## HOW NOT TO FIGHT CHOLERA.

Cholera is water-borne, and that makes the occurrence of it in Russia such a fearful calamity. For your Russian believes with all the fervour of his simple faith in holy water, and as the correspondent of the "Daily News" remarks, a stream which has certainly washed all the defilement of the countryside has only to be prayed over and it becomes holy, and, of course, it would be impious to boil holy water, so the germ-laden stuff is eagerly gulped down, "sprayed upon the walls and floors and upon babes as they sleep at night." It is only the magnificent constitution of the moujik that prevents them from being swept out of existence by such malpractices; and as if these were not enough, his religion steps in again to tell him that a victim to cholera may not be buried with the holy rites of church, or be buried in the ancestral graveyard, and rather than deliver over his wife or his son to such a fearful fate in the afterworld as this deprivation would entail, the moujik naturally conceals a case of cholera in his home, and violently resists the attempted of the doctor to transfer it to the hospital. Two curious facts about cholera which might assist the poor moujik are that it never attacks men in copper foundries, and that a saline injection reduces the mortality to a wonderful extent.

## THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

The Public Trustee's business has increased so rapidly that he will be forced to move to palatial offices in Kingsway. We are not surprised. He meets such an obvious want. Nobody is anxious to be a private trustee, for the honest man is made to pay for the depredations of scoundrels by being grit about with an intolerable number of threatened pains and penalties. A perfectly innocent, well-meaning trustee may find himself plunged into dire trouble. Rarely is the remuneration allotted him by the testator any adequate compensation for anxiety of mind and loss of time spent over the work. There is, of course, another side to the picture. Orphans and widows have suffered untold miseries at the hands of incapable or fraudulent trustees.

## THE DANGEROUS TRADE.

("It is the most dangerous thing in the world to keep a marine store-dealer's shop in London."—Mr. R. Wallace, K. C., at London Sessions.)

I have tracked the Bengal tiger
To its lair.
I have hob-nobbed with the line
And the bear.
By the waters of the Nile
I have chased the crocodile.
There's no inmate of the Zoo
I'm afraid of. Danger? Pooh!
I don't care.
Yet there's one thing that's beyond me,
I admit.
Viz, keeping a marine store.
That is it.
I've heard my Uncle Joe.
Kept one many years ago.
His hair turned ashy grey,
And he died one Saturday
In a fit.
My second cousin Arthur
Tried his hand.
They took him off to Hanwell,
Quite unmanned
I confess myself afraid
Of the perils of the trade.
What they are I cannot say:
There are things no fellow may
Understand.

# MEN AND MATTERS.

### THEIR MAJESTIES' BOOKPLATES.

King George will not require a radically new design for his bookplate, but Queen Mary, on the other hand, is having an entirely fresh one prepared by Mr. W. T. Barrett. The King's bookplate will follow, in the main, a design which was commissioned some years ago for Queen Victoria for use in the Royal library at Windsor. This shows the lion and the crown surmounted by the letters G. R. in place of E. R. just as the latter letters replaced V. R. I. when King Edward came to the throne. His Majesty, of course, has several plates, large for folios and small for quartos, but the old Edwardian and Victorian designs will remain except for the altered lettering. Prince Edward will probably adopt the fine, but simple heraldic design used by his father as Prince of Wales, showing the lion and unicorn and Prince of Wales's feathers. Here, again, the only alteration required would be the Prince's name at the foot. There certainly is an anchor in the plate, symbolising King George's connection with the Navy, but this would be equally applicable to the career of Prince Edward. On the other hand, the bookplate which is at present used by Queen Mary is too simple for her exalted position, the device consisting merely of a coronet, monogram, and a wreath of may. The Queen Mother has no intention of discarding the beautiful plate she now possesses. In this is depicted "the wild and stormy steep of Elsinore," the first home of the Danish Princess, and the walls and towers of Windsor, the whole framed in a delicately designed border of English beech and oak and flowering roses.

### KING GEORGE PRESENTS A PEN.

King George's gift to the South African Government of the pen used by King Edward when his late Majesty signed the South African Union Act, is one of the many similar mementoes which are religiously in various parts of the world. The last historic pen was the quill which one of the Colonial premiers, Sir Robert Bond, took home with him as a souvenir of the Colonial Conference; and a few years previously there was a tremendous competition for the pens which were used in signing the peace treaty between Russia and Japan. The pen used by the fourteen plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris in 1856 is now in the possession of the Empress Eugenie. It is made from a quill of the golden's eagle's wing, and is richly mounted with diamonds and gold. A quill pen used by the high contracting Powers in signing the Treaty of Vienna is preserved by Lord Bangor's family. A pen with which Napoleon marked the localities of coming battles during the Austrian campaign is owned by Baron Koller, of Vienna. In the Berlin Museum may be seen the pen with which Queen Louise of Prussia signed her last will and testament, side by side with the pen used by William I. of Prussia in his famous letter to Queen Augusta, informing her of the victory of Sedan. A pen used by George Washington, Lincoln, and Grant is in the possession of Mr. Isaac B. Reid, of New York, who recently refused to part with it for £350. Two other historic pens are those of the great German poets, Goethe and Schiller, which were purchased by the Weimar Museum for £45 each, and are kept in handsomely ornamented glass caskets.

### A QUEEN'S PSEUDONYM.

The Queen of Roumania has so far recovered from her serious illness that she recently took part in a series of Shakesperean tableaux in which she represented the charactor of Lady Macbeth. The story of how her Majesty adopted her pen-name of Caarmen Sylva is an interesting one. While paying a visit to the elementary school for children at Jassy, she asked one little girl if she knew who "Carmen Sylva" was. "Yes," replied the child, "it is the name of the Queen when she writes books." "And what does it mean?" persisted the Queen. The child was silent and the Queen answered her own question. "When I was a little child like you," she said, "I loved to ramble through the forest, and used to wish I could sing like the birds. That is why I took the name, because 'carmen' means a song, and 'sylva' a forest." The Queen is passionately fond of all animals, and her palace in Roumania almost resembles a menagerie in the number of cats, dogs, and other pets that it contains. But it is of her cats that she is, perhaps, most fond. She studies them in every way, and recently said: "My insufferable typewriter makes too much noise for my cats, and since the machine is entirely unmusical, I have not been willing to accustom the kittens to it. I feared that it might injure their little brains, for they are exceedingly nervous and sensitive, and are easily upset. One cannot be too careful not to irritate or offended them."

### PEERAGE AND STAGE.

Viscount Torington, who married Miss Souray the other day, is the twentieth British peer to marry an actress since the beginning of the Peerage. Eleven of these marriages have taken place within the last twenty-six years the remaining nine having covered a period of one hundred and twenty-four years—from 1724 to 1847. Either, therefore, the Peerage is less particular than formerly, or the fascinations of stage beauties are less resistible. The fashion was set in the eighteenth century by the Earl Peterborough, the Duke of Bolton, and the Earl of Derby, who married respectively, Anastasia Robinson, Lavinia Fenton, and Elizabeth Faaren. In more recent times, and impetus was given to such unions by the late Duke of Cambridge's marriage in 1847 to the actress, Louisa Fairbrother. Then came in comparatively quick succession, the marriages of Baron Gardner and Julie Fortescue, the Marquis of Ailesbury and Dolly Tester, the Earl of Clancarty and Belle Bilton, the Earl of Orkney and Connie Gilchrist, Baron Haldon and Lavinia Maichle, the Marquis of Headfort and Rosie Boots, the Earl of Rosslyn and Anne Robinson, Baron de Clifford and Eva Carrington, Baron Ashburton and Frances Donnelly, and Earl Poulett and Sylvia Storey. Many of these unions were singularly happy; one of them, that of Lord Francis Hope and May Yohe, ended tragically. Among the actresses who married near relatives of peers were Kate Vaughan, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Ellis Jeffreys, and Miss Isabel Jay. As a rule, stage-marrying peers have gone to the burlesque or the musical comedy theatres for their wives, while two footlight peeresses—Belle Bilton and May Yohe—were closely associated with the music-hall.

### "FRANK DANBY" AGAIN.

The author of "Pigs in Clover" has evidently reconsidered the decision she came to last year, to retire from novel-writing. In addition to a new story from her vivacious pen, she has in the Press a sumptuous biography of Lady Hamilton, which is to cost no less than thirty guineas a copy. "Frank Danby" is the pen-name of that brilliant woman, Mrs. Julia Frankau, wife of London merchant, and sister of Mrs. Aria and the late "Owen Hall." Her reputation as a novelist is decidedly second to her fame as a connoiseur and a bibliophile. The beautiful and costly works on colour-prints, signed "Julia Frankau," have brought her as much as £10,000 in royalties—a striking testimony in itself to their intrinsic worth. She has indeed, renown in two widely separated branches of literature. She was quite a girl when her first attempt at fiction, "Dr. Phillips," was published. Her takings for this novel only amounted to £25, although it ran through seven editions in six months, and 100,000 copies were sold in America. Encouraged to persevere by George Moore, she then produced "Pigs in Clover," that clever study of contemporary manners and morals.

### "CARAVAN TEA."

The famous "Caravan tea" which for years past has been carried across the Gobi desert from Pekin to Moscow by special caravan of camels, because its aroma was so delicate that any contact with sea air spoilt it, has just been subjected to the rule of the motor-car. The far-famed "caravan" blend so coveted by gourmets all oven Europe, but more particularly in Russia, should henceforth be known as motor tea, for an enterprising syndicate has just undertaken the transport of the luxury by a motor-car service across the desert. The new service will, it is hoped, cheapen the price of this expensive luxury and so bring it into more general use for by the new means or transportation the long and weary journey is shortened by something over a fortnight the tea arriving in even better condition than before. Although the tea is carried in airtight canisters, this fact does not protect in from being spoilt by the sea transit and still makes it imperative that it should travel over-land.

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The Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th October 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 78,401 mds. with an increase of Rs. 40,445 in the earnings.

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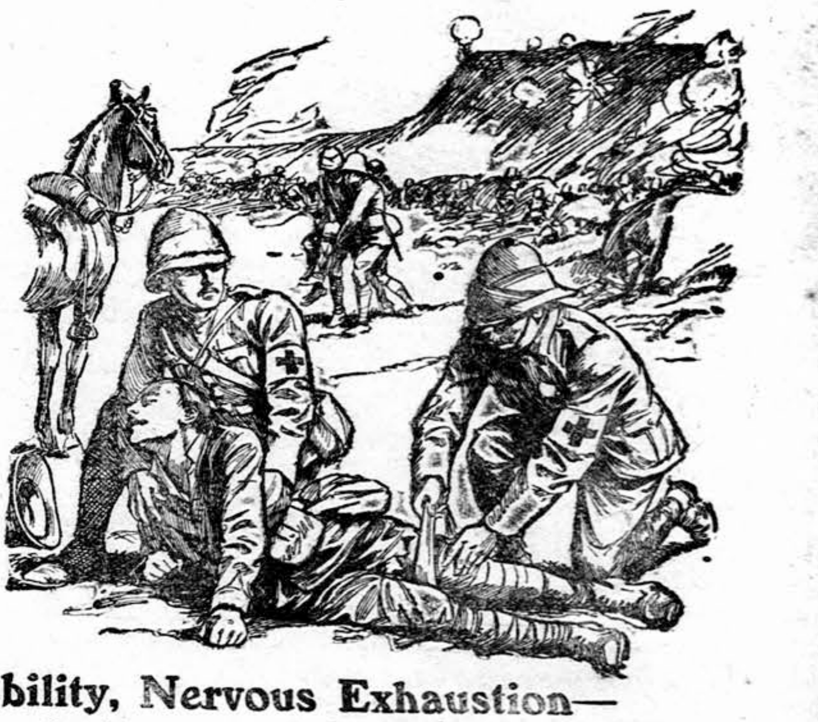

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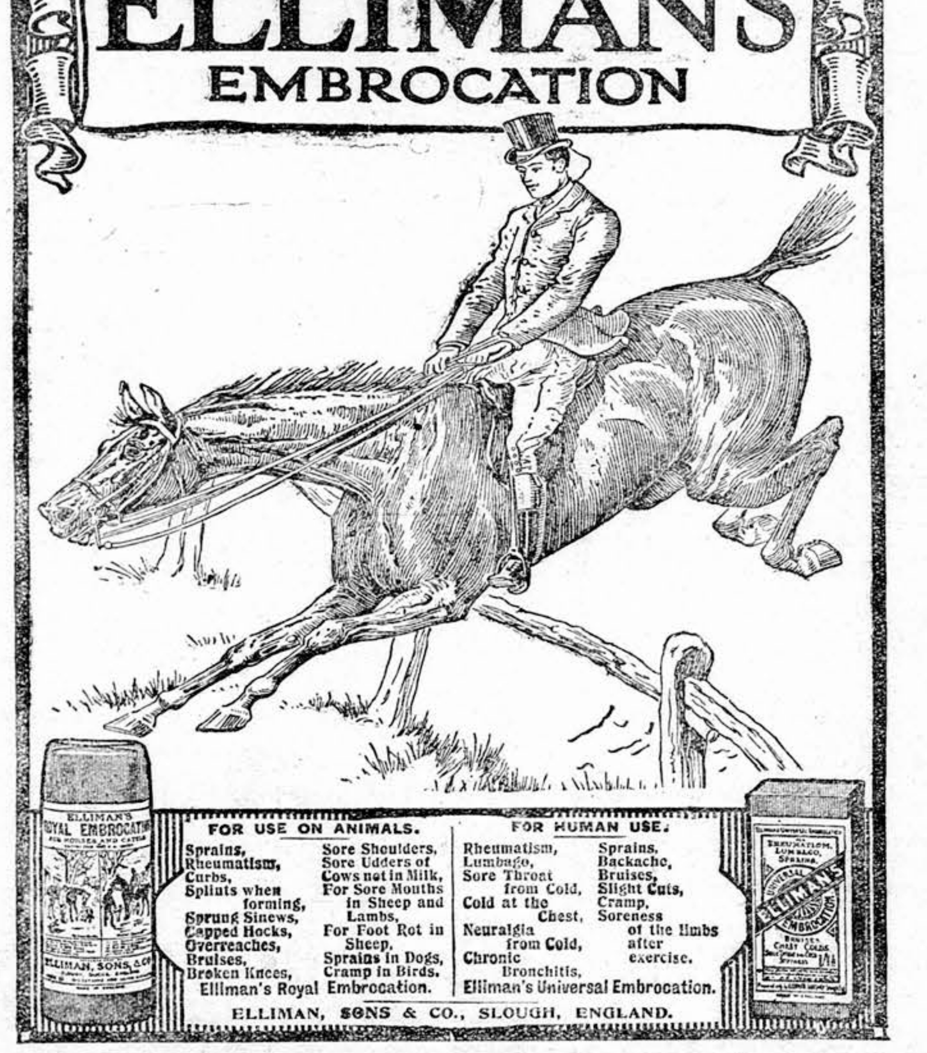

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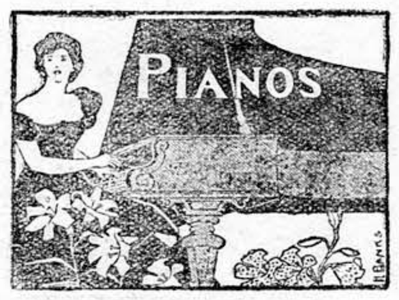

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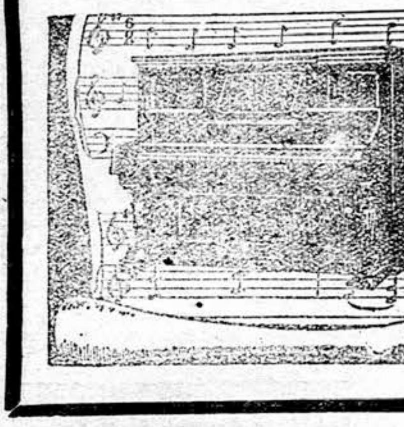

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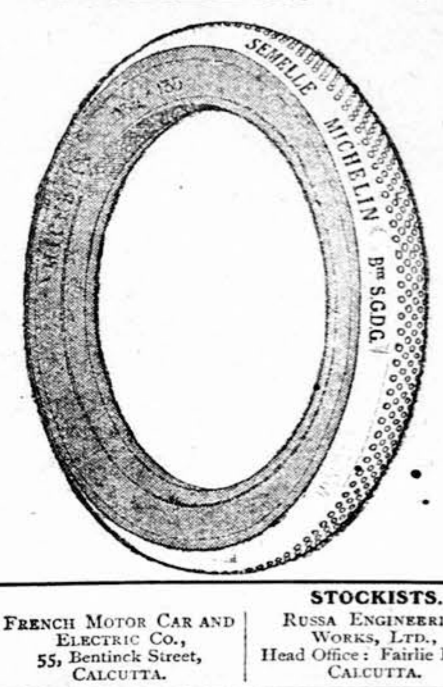

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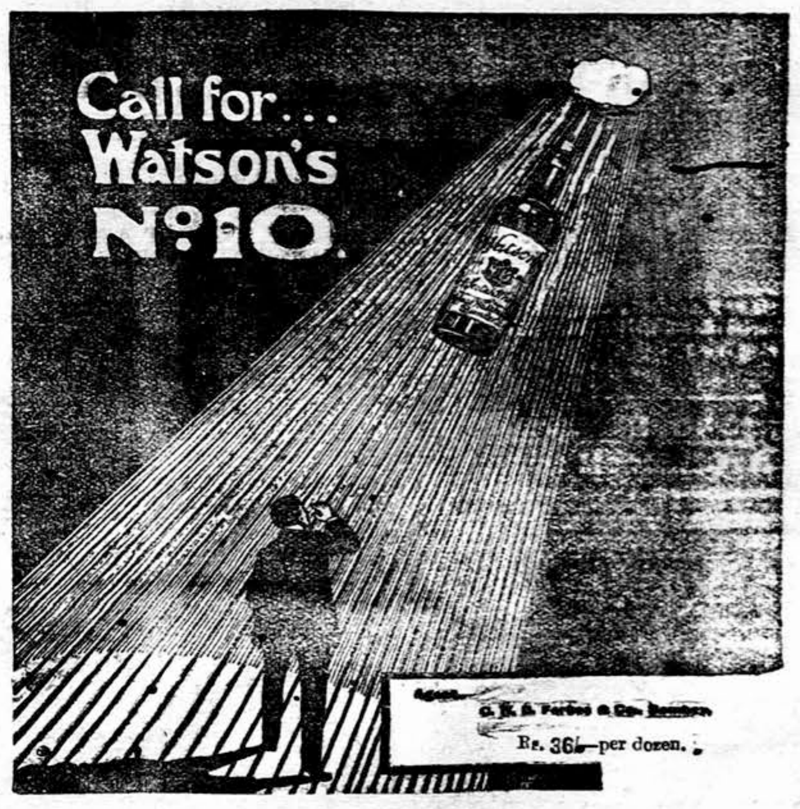

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Are offering valuable cash prizes to the readers of this paper who correctly forecast the number of Births registered in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, as certified in the Official Return of the Registrar-General for that period.

In the event of no competitor sending the exact figures, the prizes will be awarded to those sending the nearest estimates.

First Prize = £50

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I estimate the No. of Births in the United Kingdom for the three months ending December 31st, 1910, to be

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To assist competitors in their forecasts we give the official figures for the past four years as follows:—

Three months ending December 31st, 1906=281,526
" " " 1907=274,031
" " " 1908=276,109
" " " 1909=274,270

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The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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DR. R. C. CROFT,
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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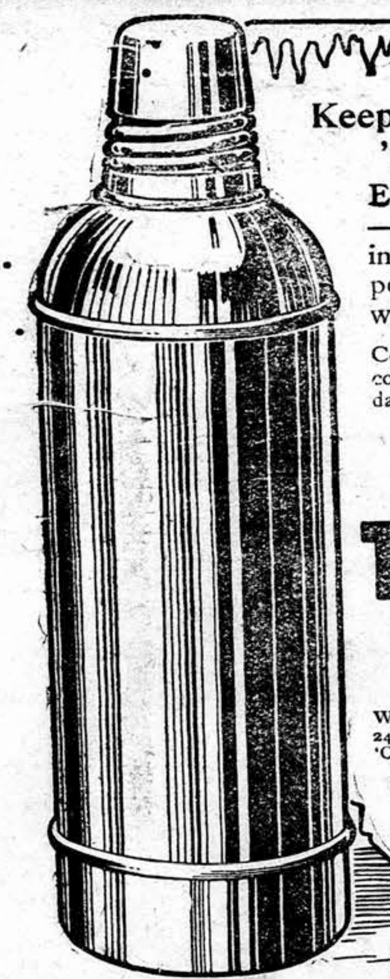

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Supplied by all Jewellers, Ironmongers, Chemists, Stores, &c.

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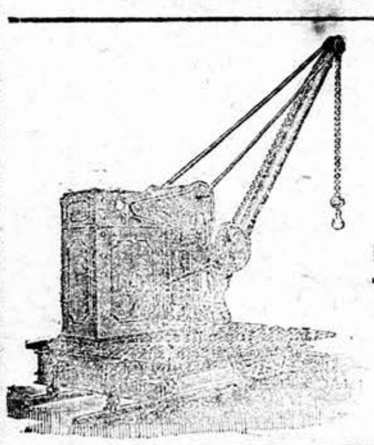

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Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

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